THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, near the South West Corner of the Diamond——Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year——Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance——Advertisements published on reasonable terms.

VOLUME 48. TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1833. NUMBER 83.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, Corner of Ross and Second streets,

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

☞ *Building Materials and Workmen*

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials.

BRICKS.

100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.

STONE.

2 thousand perches of select building stone.

LIME.

5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.

SAND.

20 thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.

LUMBER.

50 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;

25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;

30 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;

5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;

100 thousand common white pine shingles;

20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;

15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank.

CAST IRON.

240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights, ventillators, breckets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.

WROUGHT IRON.

200 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet; 20 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.

WORKMEN.

A few first rate bricklayers and masons are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, on being found competent. Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.

Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.

JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞ The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2—tf

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN

may 11, 1822.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

November 22, 1832.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,

Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by ALEX. BAILIE, corner of Market and Third streets,

OLD L. P. MADEIRA, in bottles and on draught;
Pale Sherry, Lobo Brand;
Brown do. very rich;
Golden do. do.;
Grape Juice Port, very rich;
Old L. P. Teneriffe;
Old Cette Madeira;
Lisbon, very superior;
Malmsey Madeira, very rich;
Champagne, celebrated Anchor Brand;
Claret, Leo Ville, and St. Julian, very superior;
Old Hock, 1811;
Sauterne, very fine;
Also, Superior Old Virgin and Champagne Brandy;
Holland Gin, Old and Genuine;
Jamaica Spirits;

All of which are offered at reduced prices—apply as above. May 14—tf

CITY DISPENSARY,

Physicians' Prescription, and

FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.

J. B. COCHRAN,
THOMAS MILLER,

Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

TO BOTTLERS.

PORTER, Pint Porter, and Claret Bottles—received on consignment, and for sale, by the gross at No. 81, Wood street, or dozen, by

THOMPSON & SCOTT.

☞ N. B.—A lot of second hand Oil and Alcohol Barrels, for sale very low.

May 14, 1833.

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE, No. 8, Market street.

rch 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.

For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,

January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

February 26.

FOR RENT.

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to

CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.

Dec. 25—tf

For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street,

Pittsburgh. March 12.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,

HAS removed his Store from the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, to the stand of Messrs. Holdship & Son, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, where he will keep on hand an extensive assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Writing and Printing Paper, Wall and Wrapping Paper—together with every article in his line, Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms.

April 2, 1833.

Saddlers' Tacks and Sparables.

60 BOXES assorted sizes, received from the manufacturer, and for sale at *eastern prices*, by JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water streets.

April 19, 1833—tf

STONE'S Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry—Just received and for sale at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

April 9. Corner of Wood and Third streets.

OFFICE for the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, &c.; No. 68 WOOD STREET. Western, and every description of Bank Note Paper, purchased at a low rate of discount.

WANTED,

Doubloons, Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Thalers, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Bank of England Notes, at high premiums.

6 per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, in sums not less than $100, to remain 30 days or more. Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

GEO. A. COOK, Exchange Broker.

April 9, 1833.

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received, one Case of BLANK CARDS—assorted Numbers—for sale cheap by S. J. SYLVESTER, Corner of Wood and Third st's.

May 3, 1833.

REMOVAL.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER AND PAPER HANGINGS, have removed their Store from the corner of Third and Wood Streets to No. 80 Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where they continue to keep on hand a General Assortment of

Writing, Wapping, Printing, and Wall

PAPER.

☞ Paper of all sizes and descriptions made to order, at the shortest notice.

☞ They will also continue to keep on hand a supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, suitable for Country Merchants.

☞ The highest market price will always be given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.

May 28, 1833.—tf

J. CHISLETT,

PORTRAIT PAINTER,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,

PITTSBURGH.

J. C. takes this opportunity of soliciting the patronage of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, and would be happy to show his specimens to those who may favor him with a call.

May 3—tf

HERBS.

AN assortment of carefully dried Medicinal and Culinary Herbs; put up in the neatest manner by the Shakers, among which are Lemon Balm, Hoarhound, Catnep, Peppermint, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, Rue, Sage, Tanzey, Summer Savory, Thoroughmost, Hyssop, Sweet Marjorum, Wormwood, Digitalis, Lobelia, Intlata, Slippery Elm Bark, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,

Corner of Fifth and Market streets.

April 23—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON.
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

A. LAMONT & Co's Patent Vices:
Fullers' Screws:
Timber Wheel, do.:
Mill, do.:
Mill Spindles:
Blanchard's Cast Steel Corn & Grass Scythes:
Do. German do. do.
Thompson's Sickles—on hand and for sale by

JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market & Water sts.

March 29—tf

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

NO. 108 MARKET STREET.

WE invite the attention of buyers to our fresh stock of DRY GOODS, recently purchased in the eastern cities, upon the most advantageous terms, and among which will be found many desirable articles—all of which will be sold at a small advance on the original cost.

J. SHEA & Co.

N. B.—Persons who know themselves indebted to the subscribers for a longer period than six months, will please call and settle their respective accounts, previous to the 20th May next; and those having claims, will present them for settlement.

April 12—tf J. S. & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the Mansion House at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, now occupied by Benj. Weaver, as a Hotel, together with all the vacant ground attached. As this property, and long established stand is pretty generally known to the public, it is unnecessary to give a further description of it, as those who would wish to purchase, will examine for themselves—the terms will be easy, as only part of the money will be required in hand. For further particulars, apply to

BENJ. DARLINGTON,

April 23—tf No. 51 Market street.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Within the city of Pittsburgh; some of the property is improved, and some unimproved. Inquire of

B. DARLINGTON,

March 19, 1833. No. 54, Market st.

ANTI ANGULAR SYSTEM OF WRITING.

MR. WINTER, having acquired a knowledge of Mr. Smith's incomparably excellent system of Penmanship, having practised under him, and become well acquainted with his *method* of Instruction, and with the *manner* in which he has secured so much success in his beautiful and accomplished art, would now inform his numerous friends, and the citizens generally, that he intends to devote special attention to that important branch of Education.

Mr. W. has already introduced this system, with astonishing success, in his *Academy, in Smithfield street, between Fifth street and Diamond Alley,* where specimens of the great and rapid improvement of his Pupils may, at any time, be seen.

Private Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen will be attended to, at such time as shall be most convenient. On Monday next, the 22d inst., Mr. W. intends commencing an evening class, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The number will be limited. An early application is therefore necessary, for those who wish to attend.

Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Grammar, Composition, Geography, with the use of the Globes, &c., will continue to be taught in the above Academy, as usual. April 19.

BOOKS LOST!

5 VOLUMES of Niles' Register, to wit—16, 18, 22, 23, and 26th volumes.

Also, a number of LAW BOOKS.

☞ Persons who have any of them, are requested to return them to the office of the subscriber.

W. W. FETTERMAN.

June 4, 1833.

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Undersigned will offer for sale, at Public Auction, on Monday, the 1st day of July next, on the premises, their COTTON FACTORY, situated at Fallston, on Big Beaver, within 2 miles of the Ohio.

This Factory contains 7 Throstles, and 1 Mule, operating about 900 Spindles, with all the necessary preparations of Cards, Drawing Frames, &c., all in good order, and in successful operation. A minute description is hardly deemed necessary, as any person disposed to purchase will, of course, give it a personal inspection. Its location is most admirably situated on one of the most permanent streams west of the mountains, navigable twenty miles above, by canal and slack water navigation, and to any extent by the Ohio, offering an easy transportation to all the best markets on that noble river. To any person acquainted with the business, and desiring to make money, this establishment offers peculiar advantages. Any information desired, can be obtained by addressing

PUGHS, WILSON & Co.,

Fallston, Beaver co., Pa.

☞ The New York American, National Gazette, and Baltimore American, will insert weekly for sale, and charge this office.

May 21, 1833.—ts

JOHN D. MAHON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties.

☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market

Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.—tf

TO RENT,

10 DWELLING HOUSES—pleasantly situated in the village of Croghansville. Possession given immediately; rent very low. Apply to

JAMES BLAKELY,

May 24. Bayardstown.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY,

THE Gentlemen of the Bar are respectfully informed that we have lately received, on consignment, which are sold at extensive Law Library, among instructed to sell valuable Reports. We are books at the lowest prices.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market st. opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

April 19—tf

Compound Fluorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Fluorine Tooth Wash effectually cleans teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker, soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath of tobacco, and all that teeth and mouth, in fine, it preserves the healthy condition. Prepared, in a clean and

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's

Drug Store, Corner of Fifth and Market street.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on good property in the city, on Mortgage, on sons wishing to invest, will apply to Pittsburgh. Per-

GEO. A. COOK,

Exchange Pittsburgh.

March 12. 1833.

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House recently occupied by S. J. Sylvester, corner of Fourth and Wood streets, possession given on 1st April. For terms inquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. Pinquire of WM. Reton, or

JOHN ON.

January 29, 1833.—tf

REMOVAL.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

HAVE removed to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, where a general assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs,** will be constantly kept on hand, and which they offer, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms.

April 23

Wall Paper and Velvet Borderings.

RECEIVED, this day, a large assortment, embracing the latest eastern patterns, some of which are very elegant—call and examine the stock at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

Corner of Third and Wood streets, late Holdship & Son. April 5.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, having associated in the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, will attend to the duties of their Profession in the county of Allegheny and the adjacent counties. Their Office is in the house recently occupied by T. B. Dallas, Esq., in Liberty street, and opposite to Fifth street, where they may, at all times, be consulted on professional business.

JOHN D. MAHON,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

June 4, 1833—tf

Rev. William Jay's Works.

THE Standard Works of the Rev. William Jay, of Argyle Chapel, Bath, comprizing all his works known in this country; and also, several which have not, heretofore, been presented to the American public—from a copy furnished by the author to the publishers: in 3 vols., 8vo., neat sheep. Vol. 1 contains Morning and Evening Exercises; Vol. 2 contains short discourses to be read in families; the Christian contemplated in a course of Lectures; and Prayers: Vol. 3 contains Sermons; Life of Winter; Memoirs of John Clark; A Charge to the Wife of a Minister, and the Wife's Advocate, &c. &c.; and also, a few Polyglott Bibles and Testaments, superbly bound.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

May 31, 1833—tf

DOCTOR JOSEPH TREVOR,

ALLEGHENY TOWN:

OFFICE in Robinson's Row—tenth door from the Canal Bridge.

May 28, 1833.—tf.

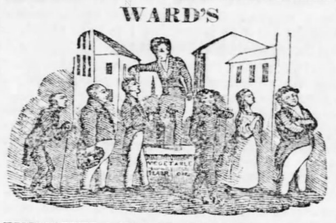
Liberty Street Market.

BUTCHERS, Victuallers, and others, are informed, that, by the provisions of an Ordinance, passed the 27th instant, Mondays and Thursdays are declared public market days for the market in Liberty street, where, on those days, Butchers' Meat, Poultry, Vegetables, and all such articles of country produce as are usually brought to market, are exclusively to be sold, and that on Wednesdays and Saturdays, market will be held there in conjunction with the market in the Diamond.

All Farmers and Gardeners, who are in the practice of attending market, are informed that, on Monday next, the 3d of June, the market in Liberty street will be ready for their reception, and that all the stalls on the north side (except two at each end) are *free* for their use and occupancy, for the sale of the products of their farms and gardens, *without any charge therefor whatever*—and they are further informed that the market limits are extended to Pitt street, whereby the country people have a privilege, heretofore denied them, of selling all articles of their produce from their wagons, carts, or sleds, when properly arranged along the curb stones in that part of Liberty street within the market limits.

It is believed that those persons who are disposed to prefer a comfortable and clean market house either to sell or buy in, will find the Liberty street Market, under proper regulations, to comport with their wishes. May 31, 1833.

WARD'S



VEGETABLE HAIR OIL.

IN all ages of the world, a beautiful head of hair has been considered the greatest ornament ever bestowed by nature upon the human frame, and indispensably necessary to the perfection of personal beauty. It is a very general complaint of young persons, that their hair is falling off, becoming dry, or unhealthy; this may be owing to the application of improper and injurious oils, or to the entire neglect of the hair. Without proper attention, diseases of the hair will arise, which are often found to occasion thinness, falling off, and frequently total baldness. For these evils, and the necessary inconveniences attending them, Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil will be found in all cases a sure remedy. Before offering this Oil to the public it had been tried in hundreds of cases of baldness, thinness and falling off of the hair, and in every instance its salutary effects have been realized to admiration. It has never failed to produce a new and beautiful growth of hair on heads already bald, and to check that falling off which so often occurs. In cases where it becomes dry and ceases to grow, this Oil will very soon render it healthy, and produce a rapid and beautiful growth, without the least injury to the most delicate head; nor does any falling off follow after using it. That loss of hair, which so often takes place after sickness, may be easily prevented by using this celebrated Oil. In short no Oil has ever been offered to the public that gives such universal satisfaction, and stands the test of experience like Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effects of this Oil, the following testimonials, from gentlemen of high respectability, are most respectfully submitted:—

Extract of a letter from John A. Wadsworth, M. D., of the city of Providence, R. I. to W. & L. Krumbhaar & Co., of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen: Dr. Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil has gained great repute with us, having restored Hair on heads that have been bald for years, and I have no doubt it will give satisfaction wherever it may be introduced.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

Messrs. STANLEY & Co., of Baltimore, in writing to Mr. HUNTON, Druggist, in Washington City, say, 'That Letters to them from Druggists in Boston, describe *Ward's Hair Oil* as being highly approved of there, and selling with astonishing rapidity.

Extract of a letter from Harvey Seymour, Druggist, Hartford, Ct., to the Proprietor, dated Hartford, Sept. 14, 1832.

Dear Sir: I find your Hair Oil a valuable article; I was so unfortunate as to lose the Hair from the top of my head, and, from the use of about half a bottle, I find it starting out anew.

HARVEY SEYMOUR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1832.

DR. WARD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Oil, you were good enough to put into my hands when I was in Lowell, has produced the most wonderful effects on my Hair that I ever witnessed. You recollect when I called on you, my Hair had fallen very much, and I was quite bald; I have now a beautiful head of Hair, coming on very rapidly. I hardly know how to express my gratitude to you for the benefit the Oil has afforded me. A number of my friends are very anxious to obtain some of the Oil, and I wish you to send me one dozen bottles of the largest size immediately.

Yours, respectfully,

C. WOOD, M. D.

Extract of a letter from Dr. John A. Wadsworth, of Providence, to the Proprietor.

Esteemed Friend: Your Hair Oil is attended with very promising effects. One of our most respectable citizens, who had been bald for ten years, has a skin as smooth and free from hair as the palm of his hand, has been using the Oil, and fine hair is now coming out on every part of the previously bald scalp.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1832.

I began about fifteen years ago, my hair began to get thin off, and in a few years became so thin as to be but a source of great inconvenience. On seeing Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil advertised in the New York papers, and highly recommended by medical gentlemen, with whom I was acquainted, I was induced to make trial of it. When I had used the use of it, I very much doubted its efficacy in my case, having been bald so many years; but I found it to answer, for I had not tried it long, before I perceived that it attributed the properties which had been attributed to it. I have now as good and healthy a head of hair as I had twenty five years ago. I can cheerfully send it to others who have the misfortune to lose their hair.

W. CUNNINGHAM.

Dr. WARD—BOSTON, Nov 3, 1832.

Dear Sir: The end of mine had a bottle of your Hair Oil in it a short time, the contents of which was befo to his hand, and using other remedies in vain to grow on his head, he had tried many

Yours,

C. E. ALLEN.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, No. 6, Cortlandt street, New York, and by HNESTOCK & Co., corner of Sixth streets, and H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., corner of Fifth and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

April 30—tf.

WA

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May 24, 1833.

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A VERY extensive assortment of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY, finished in the best and most elegant manner, is kept constantly on hand at the above Ware Rooms. The Furniture is manufactured by the most experienced workmen, from choice materials, and after the latest and most approved designs of both Europe and America. The proprietors feel confident, from their long experience in the manufacture of these articles, and the facilities always at their command, that they can execute orders with at least equal satisfaction, and with greater speed, than in any other establishment in the United States.

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May 28, 1833—1m

Cheap, Valuable, & Interesting Works.

THE Family Physician, and Gazette of Human Life: being a Library of Health and Hygiene, and of Popular and General Medical Knowledge, rendered familiar to every individual: embracing every subject connected with the Prevention, Treatment, and Cure of Diseases—the Qualities of Medicines—their good and ill effects on Health—the Ingredients of Secret or Patent Medicines—the true Principles of Eating and Drinking, or Eating and Drinking to Live—Domestic Cookery—Chemistry—and a great variety of curious, valuable, and interesting Knowledge, of the highest importance to all, and hitherto hidden from the mass of Mankind. *Contributed to by a number of Practising Physicians.*

The object of this work is to present every subject connected with diseases, and its treatment, which, by its simplicity and the perspicuity of its details, shall enable all who wish, to be thoroughly informed in this most interesting and important of sciences.

The advantages of such a publication to all ranks of society need not be insisted upon, since they must suggest themselves to every reflecting mind Under the influence of the diffusion of sound medical knowledge among all classes, empiricism must be disarmed of the dangerous weapons with which it wars so successfully against the life of man; the abusive employment of medicines so baneful to health, will give place to the rational administration of remedial agents, and the scientific and experienced physician will be aided in his efforts to alleviate the sufferings of humanity. Nothing that can add to the interest and utility of the work shall be neglected. The principles of diet and regimen shall be explained, and their application enforced. The ingredients of secret remedies shall be given, and the whole subject of materia medica shall be discussed and explained in a lucid and simple style.

☞ A premium of $100 will be awarded to the writer of the best Essay (not exceeding 20 pages octavo) on the advantages, to the community, of the general diffusion of medical knowledge. The essays are to be directed, post paid, to the Editor, in all of June next.

The award of the premium will depend upon the decision of several eminent physicians.

☞ Editors, post masters, and others, are respectfully invited to act as agents. Any person who remits ten dollars will have ten copies forwarded him. Persons remitting one dollar will have eight numbers sent. All distant communications to be addressed to the Editor, No. 6, Cortlandt street, New York, (*and must be post paid.*) Yearly subscribers to commence with No. 1.

*** The Editor has great pleasure in being able to announce the approbation of many eminent medical gentlemen to the plan of this publication.

THE JOURNAL OF WOMEN,

AND GAZETTE OF HAPPINESS; embracing a History of Women, from Eve down to the present time—their Condition and Treatment in different Countries—Female Capacity—Female Education—Love—Female Health—Courtship—Matrimony—Art of Pleasing—Fashions—Art of Beauty—Anecdotes of Females—Interesting Biographies of eminent Ladies—with Curiosities and Varieties of an extremely interesting nature.

It will be the aim of the conductor of this Journal, to furnish a work that shall please, instruct, and elevate the female character. The aid of several literary ladies and gentlemen, eminently qualified for the object, is secured.

☞ All articles admitted into this Gazette, will be subjected to the criticisms of a committee of Ladies and Gentlemen, and paid for according to their merits. A premium of $50 will be given for the best *Essay on Women*, not exceeding 10 common octavo pages.

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, post paid, at No. 6, Cortlandt street, New York. Essays for the premium must be forwarded in all June next. The first number will be issued in May inst.

☞ Editors generally, post masters, and others, are desired to act as agents, and forward subscriptions on the above terms. The Journal will not be sent to a distance without the money is forwarded.

☞ The above works will each be published, monthly and simultaneously, in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington City, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, and Boston, at *twelve and a half cents* per number, payable on delivery, or at *one dollar twenty five cents per annum*, payable on subscribing. Distant subscribers will be invariably required to pay in advance. Any person remitting $10, post paid, shall be entitled to ten copies of either publication ordered, or $20 enclosed will ensure the forwarding of both. Any person remitting one dollar will have eight numbers sent.

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New Series, for 1834; Greatly Improved.—Porter's Family Almanac of Health—Hygiene—Medicine—Eating and Drinking to Live—Law—Family Instruction—Wealth, or Art of Money Getting: embracing Calculations for all parts of the United States—the most important Rules of Health—Rules for the Prevention of Disease—Rules for the Cure of Diseases—Rules for the Use of Medicines—Rules for Dressing and Curing Wounds—Law relative to Matrimony—Parent and Child—Property—Slander, &c. &c., and Family Instruction: With a great variety of curious, valuable, and entertaining knowledge, of the highest importance to all, and hitherto hidden from the mass of mankind.

This publication will present, every year, a large amount of matter, of inestimable value to *both sexes—old and young*, so familiarized, that families, for the trifling cost of 12 1-2 cents, once in twelve months, may be put in possession of truths, facts, and laws, relative to the management and government of the *body* and mind, and an understanding of civil rights, enabling them to grow up with an intimate knowledge of those things, which, if duly practised, will ensure them GOOD HEALTH, (*ninety nine of a hundred earthly blessings, and without which no one can truly enjoy life,*) happiness—A COMPETENT FORTUNE—AND A LONG LIFE TO ENJOY IT.

☞ Published yearly by subscription, at 12 1-2 cents, simultaneously in the same places as the two preceding publications. To appear in July next. Persons wishing the work will do well to leave their names with post masters, and merchants, who will have the opportunity, in going or sending to the above places, to procure it. Letters enclosing money, and addressed to the Editor, in New York, will meet with due attention. The Almanac will be carefully put up and sent to any part of the United States, by mail or otherwise.

*** *Agents will be allowed a liberal commission.*

May 14, 1833.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *M'Kee & Graham*, Hatters, is dissolved, by mutual consent; all persons, indebted to said firm, are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers, who will be found at the old stand, in the Diamond, and all persons having claims against the firm will present the same for settlement.

JOHN M'KEE,
JOHN GRAHAM.

June 14, 1833—6mo.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased the extensive Hat Manufacturing Establishment of M'Kee & Graham, and will continue the business, in all its various branches, under the firm of

M'Lain, King & M'Cord,

At the old establishment, No. 16 Diamond. They will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of the best and most fashionable Beaver, Castor Roram, and Wool Hats, *which they will warrant.*

Also, a general assortment of Hatters' Furs and Trimmings, which they will dispose of, on the most favorable terms. Orders from a distance, shall be punctually and promptly attended to.

BENJAMIN M'LAIN,
H. D. KING,
JOHN D. M'CORD.

June 14, 1833—6m.

We take pleasure in recommending to our former customers, Messrs M'Lain, King & M'Cord, our successors, who, we believe, from their knowledge in the business, will afford satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

JOHN M'KEE,
JOHN GRAHAM.

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure to inform the public that his establishment has been rebuilt, and that he is now prepared to manufacture

HAT BODIES, on an Improved Plan,

Which, he confidently believes, will give satisfaction to all who may try them.

Said Factory is situated on Water street, in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, a few rods above the Canal, and adjoining the Foundry of M'Clurg, Pratt & Co.

The price for forming and hardening is *eleven dollars* per hundred.

Wool will be taken in payment: Bodies, of our native Wool, kept constantly on hand, for sale.

D. P. INGERSOLL.

☞ The other papers of the city, and the Wheeling Gazette, will please insert the above three times. June 11, 1833—tf

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

FIVE and a half dollars per hundred for merchantable Rags will be given in BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRITING PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WALL PAPER, or in any article of Pittsburgh Manufacture, at Sylvester's Cheap Book Store, Corner of Wood and Third Streets, successor in the Book and Stationery business to Henry Holdship & Son.

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ON HAND,

A general assortment of Books and Stationery, Wholesale and Retail.

May 17, 1833.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Burgess to borrow *Six Thousand Dollars*, for the use of the Borough.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of Allegheny*, That the Burgess be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on loan, any sum or sums of money not exceeding six thousand dollars, and to issue a certificate or certificates therefor, under the seal of the corporation, bearing interest, which interest shall be made payable semi-

POETRY.

From the Cincinnati Mirror.

THE PROPHET'S DREAM.

BY JOHN B. DILLON.

"The land shall be utterly emptied, and utterly spoiled."—*Isaiah*, 24: 3.

Where fell the palm tree's clustering shade,
The aged weary prophet lay,
And o'er his fever'd temples played
The freshness of the primal day.
He slept—and on his spirit fell
A vision of the flight of Time—
He saw upon the future dwell
A darksome cloud of sin and crime.

Gone were the spirits that linger'd near
The world, in its early bloom;
And Hope's pure light, that was wont to cheer,
Grew dim in the gathering gloom;
And Love from Earth was hurl'd—
And a mandate came,
In a breath of flame,
To scourge a sinful world.

"*Let the sword go forth!*" and forth it went,
And gleamed o'er tower and battlement,
And glanced in tented field,
And helms were cleft, and shields were broke,
And breasts were bared to the battle stroke,
Only in death to yield:
The warriors met—but not to part—
And the sun glared redly on the scene;
And the broken sword, and the trampled heart,
Might tell where the battle steed had been;
Dark and still, by the moon's pale beam,
Lay mouldering heaps of slaughtered men—
The fountain of a sanguine stream—
Earth drank the blood of her offspring then.

'*Go forth Disease*"—and at the word,
The groans of a stricken world were heard,
And the voice of wo rose high—
And myriads yielded up their breath
As the haggard form of the tyrant Death
On the rotten breeze swept by.
And the lovely green that overspread
The world, in its guiltless day,
Grew as deeply dark, and scar'd and dead,
As the parched earth where it lay.
With lifeless limbs the livid trees
Stood locked in the arms of death,
Save one, that still to the withering breeze
Could lend its poisonous breath.
Deeply the world, in that drear time,
Felt the deadly curse of sin and crime.

"*Famine go forth*"—and at the name,
Rose a feeble shriek and a fearful laugh,
And a tottering fleshless monster came,
The lingering stream of life to quaff—
And he stalk'd o'er the earth, and the languid crowds
Were crush'd to the dust in their mildew'd shrouds;
Then arose the last of human groans,
As the shriveled skin hung loose on the bones,
And the stream of life was gone—
And Death expired on that awful day,
Where his slaughtered millions round him lay,
For his fearful task was done.

Old earth was lone—for her offspring lay
Mouldering dark on her bosom of clay—
All tones of life were hushed—
And the brazen tombs of sepulchred men,
That battled the might of time till then,
Atom by atom were crushed—
And desolate round on its orbit whirl'd
The peopleless wreck of a worn out world.
* * * * * *
The dreamer woke, and the glorious day
Broke calmly on his dream—
And the joyous birds from each green spray
Carol'd their morning hymn—
The Earth still moved in beauty there,
With its clustering groves and emerald plains,
And the pure breeze bore the prophet's prayer,
To the throne where the Rock of Ages reigns.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FORMATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Judge Story, in his admirable Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, concludes his remarks upon the decline and fall of the Confederation as follows—

"Whatever may be thought as to some of these enumerated defects, whether they were radical deficiencies or not, there cannot be a doubt, that others of them went to the very marrow and essence of government. There had been, and in fact then were, different parties in the several states, entertaining opinions hostile, or friendly to the existence of a general government. The former would naturally cling to the state governments with a close and unabated zeal, and deem the least possible delegation of power to the Union sufficient, (if any were to be permitted,) with which it could creep on in a semi-animated state. The latter would as naturally desire, that the powers of the general government should have a real, and not merely a suspended vitality; that it should act, and move, and guide, and not merely totter under its own weight, or sink into a drowsy decrepitude, powerless and palsied. But each party must have felt, that the confederation had at last totally failed, as an effectual instrument of government; that its glory was departed, and its days of labor done; that it stood the shadow of a mighty name; that it was seen only, as a decayed monument of the past, incapable of any enduring record; that the steps of its decline were numbered and finished; and that it was now pausing at the very door of that common sepulchre of the dead, whose inscription is, *Nulla vestigia retrorsum*.

If this language should be thought too figurative to suit the sobriety of historical narration, we might avail ourselves of language as strongly colored, and as desponding, which was at that period wrung from the hearts of our wisest patriots and statesmen. It is, indeed, difficult to overcharge any picture of the gloom and apprehensions, which then pervaded the public councils, as well as the private meditations of the ablest men of the country. We are told by an historian of almost unexampled fidelity and moderation, and himself a witness of these scenes,* that "the confederation was apparently expiring from mere debility. Indeed, its preservation in its actual condition, had it been practicable, was scarcely to be desired. Without the ability to exercise them, it withheld from the states powers, which are essential to their sovereignty. The last hope of its friends having been destroyed, the vital necessity of some measure, which might prevent the separation of the integral parts, of which the American empire was composed, became apparent, even to those who had been unwilling to perceive it."

* Marshal's Life of Washington, 124.

In the next chapter, the learned judge proceeds to give the following account of the formation of the Constitution of the United States.

ORIGIN AND ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

In this state of things, commissioners were appointed by the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland early in 1785, to form a compact relative to the navigation of the rivers Potomac and Pocomoke, and the Chesapeake Bay. The commissioners having met in March, in that year, felt the want of more enlarged powers, and particularly of powers to provide for a local naval force, and a tariff of duties upon imports. Upon receiving their recommendation, the legislature of Virginia passed a resolution for laying the subject of a tariff before all the states composing the Union. Soon afterwards, in January, 1786, the legislature adopted another resolution, appointing commissioners, "who were to meet such, as might be appointed by the other states in the Union, at a time and place to be agreed on, to take into consideration the trade of the United States; to examine the relative situation and trade of the states; to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial relations may be necessary to their common interest, and their permanent harmony; and to report to the several states such an act, relative to this great object, as, when unanimously ratified by them, will enable the United States in congress assembled to provide for the same."

§ 273. These resolutions were communicated to the states, and a convention of commissioners from five states only, viz: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia, met at Annapolis in September, 1786. After discussing the subject, they deemed more ample powers necessary, and as well from this consideration, as because a small number only of the states were represented, they agreed to come to no decision, but to frame a report to be laid before the several states, as well as before congress. In this report they recommended the appointment of commissioners from all the states, "to meet at Philadelphia, on the second Monday of May, then next, to take into consideration the situation of the United States; to devise such further provisions, as shall appear to them necessary, to render the constitution of the federal government adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and to report such an act for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled, as when agreed to by them, and afterwards confirmed by the legislature of every state, will effectually provide for the same."

§ 274. On receiving this report, the legislature of Virginia passed an act for the appointment of delegates to meet such, as might be appointed by other states at Philadelphia. The report was also received in congress. But no step was taken, until the legislature of N. York instructed its delegation to move a resolution, recommending to the several states to appoint deputies to meet in convention for the purpose of revising and proposing amendments to the federal constitution. On the 21st of February, 1787, a resolution was accordingly moved and carried in congress, recommending a convention to meet in Philadelphia, on the second Monday of May, ensuing, "for the purpose of revising the articles of confederation, and reporting to congress, and the several legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein, as shall, when agreed to in congress, and confirmed by the states, render the federal constitution adequate to the exigencies of government, and the preservation of the Union." The alarming insurrection then existing in Massachusetts, without doubt, had no small share in producing this result. The report of congress, on that subject, at once demonstrates their fears and their political weakness.

§ 275. At the time and place appointed, the representatives of twelve states assembled. Rhode Island alone declined to appoint any on this momentous occasion. After protracted deliberations, the convention finally adopted the plan of the present constitution, on the 17th of September, 1787; and by a contemporaneous resolution, directed it to be "laid before the United States in congress assembled," and declaring their opinion, "that it should afterwards be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each state by the *people* thereof, under a recommendation of its legislature for their *assent* and *ratification*;" and that each convention, assenting to and ratifying the same, should give notice thereof to congress. The convention, by a further resolution, declared their opinion, that as soon as nine states had ratified the constitution, congress should fix a day, on which electors should be appointed by the states, which should have ratified the same, and a day, on which the electors should assemble and vote for the president, and the time and place of commencing proceedings under the constitution; and that after such publication, the electors should be appointed, and the senators and representatives elected. The same resolution contained further recommendations for the purpose of carrying the constitution into effect.

§ 276. The convention, at the same time, addressed a letter to congress, expounding their reasons for their acts, from which the following extract cannot but be interesting. "It is obviously impracticably (says the address) in the federal government of these states, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals, entering into society, must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend, as well on situation and circumstance, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights, which must be surrendered, and those, which may be reserved; and on the present occasion this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several states, as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests. In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view that, which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, *the consolidation of our Union*, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each state in the convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwise expected. And thus *the constitution*, which we now present, is *the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession*, which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable."

§ 277. Congress, having received the report of the convention, on the 28th of September, 1787, unanimously resolved, "that the said report, with the resolutions and letter accompanying the same, be transmitted to the several legislatures in order to be submitted to a *convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof*, in conformity to the resolves of the convention, made and provided in that case."

§ 278. Conventions in the various states, which had been represented in the general convention, were accordingly called by their respective legislatures; and the constitution having been ratified by eleven out of the twelve states, congress, on the 23th of September, 1788, passed a resolution appointing the first Wednesday in January follow ing, for the choice of electors of president; the first Wednesday of February following, for the assembling of the electors to vote for a president; and the first Wednesday of March following, at the then seat of congress [New York] the time and place of commencing proceedings under the constitution. Electors were accordingly appointed in the several states, who met and gave their votes for a president; and the other elections for senators and representatives having been duly made, on Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1789, congress assembled under the new constitution, and commenced proceedings under it. A quorum of both houses, however, did not assemble until the 6th of April, when the votes for president being counted, it was found that George Washington was unanimously elected president, and John Adams was elected vice president. On the 30th of April, president Washington was sworn into office, and the government then went into full operation in all its departments.

§ 279. North Carolina had not, as yet, ratified the constitution. The first convention called in that state, in August, 1788, refused to ratify it without some previous amendments, and a declaration of rights. In a second convention, however, called in November, 1789, this state adopted the constitution. The state of Rhode Island had declined to call a convention; but finally, by a convention held in May, 1790, its assent was obtained; and thus all the thirteen original states became parties to the new government.

§ 280. Thus was achieved another, and still more glorious triumph in the cause of national liberty, than even that, which separated us from the mother country. By it, we fondly trust, that our republican institutions will grow up, and be nurtured into more mature strength and vigor; our independence be secured against usurpation and aggression; our domestic blessings be widely diffused, and generally felt; and our union, as a people, be perpetuated to our own truest glory and support, and as a proud example of a wise and beneficent government, entitled to the respect, if not to the admiration of mankind.

Blind Persons.—A French lady, who lost her sight at two years old, was possessed of many talents which alleviated her misfortune. "In writing to her," it is said, "no ink is used, but the letters are pricked down on the paper; and, by the delicacy of her touch, feeling each letter, she follows them successively, and reads every word with her finger's end. She herself in writing makes use of a pencil, as she could not know when her pen was dry; her guide on the paper is a small, tin ruler, and of the breadth of her writing. On finishing a letter, she wets it, so as to fix the traces of her pencil that they be not obscured or effaced; then proceeds to fold and seal it, and write the direction, all by her own address, and without the assistance of any other person. Her writing is very straight, well cut, and the spelling no less correct. To reach this singular mechanism, the indefatigable cares of her affectionate mother were long employed, who accustoming her daughter to feel letters cut in cards of pasteboard, brought her to distinguish an A from a B, and thus the whole alphabet, and afterwards to spell words; then, by the remembrance of the shape of the letters, to delineate them on paper; and lastly, to arrange them so as to form words and sentences. She sews and hems perfectly well, and in all her works she threads the needle for herself, however small."

We have a very remarkable instance of John Metcalf, of Manchester, Eng. who very lately followed the occupation of conducting strangers through intricate roads during the night, or when the tracks are covered with snow. And strange as this may appear to those who can see, the employment of this man was afterwards that of a projector and surveyor of highways in difficult and mountainous parts! With the assistance only of a long staff, he has been several times seen traversing the roads, ascending precipices, exploring valleys, and investigating their several extents, forms, and situation, so as to answer his designs in the best manner. Most of the roads over the Peak in Derbyshire have been altered by his directions, particularly in the vicinity of Buxton; and he has since constructed a new one between Wilmslow and Congleton, with a view to open a communication to the great London road, without being obliged to pass over the mountains.

No doubt some of our readers remember seeing in the papers, a few years since, accounts of the progress of an eccentric individual by the name of Holman, who made the entire tour of Northern Europe, on foot, blind, and without a farthing in his pocket—but who, notwithstanding, contrived, on his return to London, to publish a most graphic and interesting Book of Travels, probably quite as accurate too as those of Hall, Trollope, *et id genus omne* in the United States.—*Petersburgh Intel.*

An intelligent correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser—Geo. Catlin, Esq. the artist—who has spent a considerable time among the western Indians, gives the following definition of the term "Far West," so often applied in speaking of places beyond the Alleghenies:

A journey of four thousand miles from the Atlantic shore, regularly receding from the centre of civilized society to the extreme wildness of nature's original works, and back again, opens a book for many an interesting tale to be sketched; and the mind which lives but to relish the works of nature, reaps a reward of a much higher order than can arise from the selfish expectations of pecuniary emolument. Notwithstanding all that has been written and said, there is scarcely any subject on which the *knowing* people of the East are yet less informed and instructed than on the character and amusements of the West: by this I mean the "*Far West*"—the country whose facinations spread a charm over the mind almost dangerous to civilized pursuits. Few people even know the true definition of the term "*West*"—and where is its location?—phantom like it flies before us as we travel, and our way is continually gilded, before us, as we approach the setting sun.

In the commencement of my tour, several of my traveling companions from the city of New York found themselves at a frightful distance to the West, when we arrived at Niagara Falls, and hastened back to amuse their friends with scenes of the West—at Buffalo a steamboat was landing with 400 passengers, and twelve days out—"Where from?" "from the West."—In the rich state of Ohio hundreds were selling their farms and going —to the West. In the beautiful city of Cincinnati people said to me "our town has seen its best days, it is not far enough West." In St. Louis my landlady assured me that I would be pleased with her boarders, for they were nearly all merchants from the "West." I asked—"whence come those steamboats, laden with pork, honey, hides, &c?" from the "West." "Whence those ponderous bars of silver which those men have been for hours shouldering and putting on board that boat—they come from the West—Where goes this steamboat so richly laden with dry goods, steam engines, &c.—*she goes to Jefferson city*—"Jefferson City!—Where is that?"—far to the West. "And where goes that boat laden down to her gunnels, the Yellow Stone?"—she goes still farther to the West—then said I, "I'll go to the West:" two thousand miles on her, and we were at the mouth of Yellow Stone—at the West. "What invoices, bills of lading, &c., a wholesale establishment so far to the West! And those strange looking, long haired gentlemen who have just arrived and are relating the adventures of their long and tedious journey, who are they?" Oh, they are some of our merchants just arrived from the West—"And that keel boat, that Mackinaw boat, and that formidable caravan, all of which are richly laden with goods?"—These, Sir, are outfits for the *West*.—"Going to the *West*, ha?" Then said I, "I'll try it again." "What, a Fort here, too?" *Oui, monsieur—oui, monsieur.* "What distance are you west of Yellow Stone here?" *Comment?* 'What distance—(stop)—quel distance?" *Pardon, mons'r. trois cents milles, mons'r.* "Ou parlez vous pas l'Anglais?" *Non, mons'r. I speaks de French and de Americaine, mais je ne parle pas l'Anglais.* "Well then, my good fellow, I will speak English and you may speak Americaine." *Pardon, pardon, Monsieur.* "Well, then, we will both speak Americaine."—*Val, sare, je suis bien content, pour for I see dat you speaks putty coot Americaine.* "What Indians are those so splendidly dressed, and with such fine horses, encamped on the plain yonder?" *Ils sont Corbeaux.* "Crows ha?" *Yes, sare, Monsieur.* "We are then in the Crow country?" *Non, monsieur, we are in de coontree of de dam pieds noirs.* "Black feet, ha?" *Oui.* "What blue mountain is that which we see in the distance yonder?" *Ha, quel Montaigne? cela est la Montaigne du—(pardon.)* "Du Rochers, I suppose?" *Oui, monsieur, de Rocky Montaigne.*—"You live there I suppose?" *Non, monsieur, I come fair from de West. Monsieur Pierre Chouteau can give you de histoire de ma vie—il bien sait que je prends les castors.* "You carry goods, I suppose, to trade with the Snake Indians beyond the Mountains and trap Beaver, also?" *Oui Monsieur.* "Do you see any thing[illegible] of the Flat-heads in your country?" *Non, mon[illegible] sieur, ils demeurent very fair to de West.* "We[illegible] some future period, endeavor to go to the [illegible]

The efficiency of *soot* in stopping blood, [illegible] ceeding from a fresh wound, was lately test[illegible] proved beyond a doubt, in the case of [illegible] Cornish, near Newark, New Castle Count[illegible] while making a fence, by a misstroke of [illegible] cut his leg badly to the bone, which bled[illegible] ly. Not being at first aware of the injur[illegible] sustained, he continued to work, till perce[illegible] blood running very freely, he pulled off [illegible] and was alarmed at finding it drenched [illegible] He immediately started for home, thu[illegible] his leg continuing to increase, and [illegible] val proceeded to try various remedie[illegible] it, without effect. After trying almo[illegible] dy without success, and despair[illegible] was the blood, with the loss of which[illegible] the fast wasting away—*soot* was a[illegible] surprize of every one, the bleed[illegible] singular, most instantly. And what is [illegible] as soon the pain, which was very se[illegible] recover.—abated, and he is now in a [illegible]

Delaware Gazette. ——*tic Ink.*—*Chemical Amusements.*—[illegible] riate of cop- Write with a diluted solut[illegible] when cold; per, and the writing will [illegible] ar of a yellow but when held to the fire [illegible] color. [illegible] of muriate or

2. Write with a dilut[illegible] will be invisible; nitrate of cobalt, and th[illegible] will appear per- but upon being held to [illegible]lor; if the cobalt fectly distinct, and of [illegible] the writing will should be adulterated [illegible] taken from the appear of a green [illegible] disappear. If a fire, the writing [illegible] finished with com- landscape be dra[illegible]ves of the trees, mon colors, exc[illegible] the latter be fin- the grass, and [illegible] and the two former ished with symp[illegible]n just mentioned, the with the adulter[illegible] finished, and have a drawing will so[illegible]pon being held to the wintry appear[illegible]s will become green, the fire, the grass assume a rich and beau- sky blue, and [illegible] at any time, exhibit the tiful appearan[illegible] *Delaware Free Press.*

The lands[illegible] same appea[illegible]

ACK DEATH.

[illegible]ch a fearful title, is translat- This b[illegible] of the celebrated Hecker, by ed from [illegible] gives an account of the rava- Dr. Bab[illegible]estilence which raged in Italy ges of [illegible]rope, in the time of Boccacio. and the work we have never met with. A mo[illegible]

In many places it was rumored that plague patients were buried alive, as may sometimes happen through senseless alarm and indecent haste; and thus the horror of the distressed people was every where increased. In Erfurt, after the church yards were filled, 12,000 corpses were thrown into eleven great pits; and the like might, more or less exactly, be stated with respect to all the larger cities. Funeral ceremonies, the last consolation of the survivors, were every where impracticable.

In all Germany, according to a probable calculation, there seem to have died only 1,244,434 inhabitants; this country, however, was more spared than others: Italy, on the contrary, was most severely visited. It is said to have lost half its inhabitants; and this account is rendered credible from the immense losses of individual cities and provinces: for in Sardinia and Corsica according to the account of the distinguished Florentine, John Villani, who was himself carried off by the Black Plague, scarcely a third part of the population remained alive; and it is related of the Venetians, that they engaged ships, at a high rate, to retreat to the islands; so that after the plague had carried off three fourths of her inhabitants, that proud city was left forlorn and desolate. In Padua, after the cessation of the plague, two thirds of the inhabitants were wanting; and in Florence it was prohibited to publish the numbers of the dead, and to toll the bells at their funerals, in order that the living might not abandon themselves to despair.

We have more exact accounts of England; most of the great cities suffered incredible losses; above all, Yarmouth, in which 7052 died; Bristol, Oxford, Norwich, Leicester, York, and London, where, in one burial ground alone, there were interred upwards of 50,000 corpses, arranged in layers, in large pits. It is said, that in the whole country, scarcely a tenth part remained alive; but this estimate is evidently too high. Smaller losses were sufficient to cause those convulsions, whose consequences were felt for some centuries, in a false impulse given to civil life, and whose indirect influence, unknown to the English, has, perhaps, extended even to modern times.

The changes which occurred about this period, in the north of Europe, are sufficiently memorable to claim a few moments attention. In Sweden, two princes died—Haken and Kaut, half brothers of King Magnus; and in Westgothland alone, 466 priests. The inhabitants of Iceland and Greenland found, in the coldness of their inhospitable climate, no protection against the southern enemy who had penetrated to them from happier countries. The plague caused great havoc among them. Nature made no allowance for their constant warfare with the elements, and the parsimony with which she had meted out to them the enjoyments of life. In Denmark and Norway, however, people were so occupied with their own misery, that the accustomed voyages to Greenland ceased. Towering ice bergs formed at the same time on the coast of Greenland, in consequence of the general concussion of the earth's organism; and no mortal, from that time forward, has ever seen that shore or its inhabitants.

It has been observed above, that in Russia, Black Plague did not break out until 1351, after had already passed through the south and no Europe. In this country, also, the mortali extraordinarily great; and the same scenes tion and despair were exhibited as had occ those nations which had already passe deal. The same mode of burial—the s certainty of death—the same torpo pression of spirits. The wealthy aban treasures, and gave their villages an the churches and monasteries; this according to the notions of the age, the sur curing the favor of Heaven, and the past sins. In Russia, too, the voic silenced by fear and horror. In ger, fathers and mothers deserte and children their parents.

Of all the estimates of the m in Europe, the most probable i fourth part of the inhabitants Now, if Europe at present inhabitants, the population, estimate, which might easil ed to at least 105,000,000 i It may, therefore, be as geration, that Europe lost 25,000,000 of inhabitants.

of lives lost altogether, a carried off. ns 210,000,000 take a higher ustified, amount- fifth century. d, without exag- the Black Death,

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The Thelluson Prope[illegible]97, his property pro- Thelluson died, in the y[illegible]bout 20,000*l.* a year. duced an annual inco[illegible] directed to be accu- By his will his proper[illegible]pound interest, during mulated in the way o[illegible]nts living at his death, the lives of all his de[illegible]ns afterwards. A main or born within nine[illegible]he validity of the trusts argument used ag[illegible]ary duration of human was, that from th[illegible]lation ceased, the fund life, when the [illegible] millions, and that if the would amount to[illegible]nor, he would, by the time whole centered i[illegible], possess a revenue, exceed- he attained his [illegible] would be able by the mere ing the civil l[illegible]ange the civil polity of the force of wealt[illegible]re magnificent dreams, but country. T[illegible]has proved somewhat different, the waking [illegible]imate issue can now be guess- and so far a[illegible] no ground for the alarm above ed at, there[illegible] descendant of Mr. Thelluson will suggested[illegible]e King, and even if Schedule A. be richer[illegible] existence, it is to be doubted if had still[illegible]ious application of the Thelluson the mo[illegible] full grown, would purchase a step propert[illegible]. In one word, the gross annual in the year 1801 exceeded 20,000*l.* as proce[illegible]; and the gross proceeds in the year abo[illegible]thirty years accumulation, in the way 183[illegible]d interest, amounted to 22,000*l.* and a of [illegible]The net sum paid into the accumulating fra[illegible] year 1828, was 16,000*l.* and a fraction, [illegible]ar 1829, it was reduced to 12,000*l.*, and [illegible]ion made to the accumulated fund in the [illegible]30, had shrunk to 10,540*l.* The error of [illegible]stator was, that he considered enormous as a positive good, without reference to its [illegible]ment; and the fruit of his care and pains has [illegible] occasion a waste of property altogether [illegible]xampled in the affairs of an individual. His [illegible]une is still completely locked up, and the accu- [illegible]lation is proceeding at the snail's pace above [illegible]oticed, while his descendants are struggling with [illegible]ll the hardships which attend narrow circumstances. It is well known that the fortune of the present Lord Rendlesham (the son of the testator's eldest son) is perhaps insufficient for a private gentleman, and totally inadequate to the support of his rank. His brothers are still more slenderly provided for, while some of the descendants of another son are actually suffering all the miseries of destitution.—*English Paper.*

Red River Raft.—The herculean task of removing this raft is in rapid progress. A letter, dated 15th May, and written on the theatre of operations, states that thirty eight sections, embracing fifty miles of the raft, had been removed. The portions detached have been disposed of by running them into the low bottoms or down the bayous that lead from the main channel of the river into the lakes on either side. The leaning timber on the margin of the river has been taken away and the small islands have been "unmoored" and disposed of. There is no doubt that, after the work shall have been completed, the navigation will be as good through what is now termed the raft, as it has heretofore been below the raft.—The rapidity of the current has been doubled below by the work already done. The superintendent expected to continue his labors until the 25th of June, by which time the funds appropriated would be exhausted; but he felt confident of going through the first great section of the raft, and thereby extending steam boat navigation about eighty miles up the river, and cutting off two thirds of the keel boat navigation round the raft.

The party had enjoyed perfect health. The land is said to be excellent and well adapted to the cultivation of cotton. Millions of acres will be greatly improved in value by the work in progress. We only regret that the appropriation was insufficient to enable the persevering and accomplished superintendent to demolish the raft in a single season. Though it was supposed the work would take years of labor and cost a million of dollars, he will effect two thirds of it with an expenditure of less than $22,000! The services of such an individual are invaluable.

From the Lowell Daily Journal.

Lowell.—The rapid growth of Lowell, in consequence of the encouragement extended to manufactures, is perhaps unexampled in this part of the country. It is fast increasing in wealth and population, and bids fair to be, perhaps, in the course of a few years, one of the most populous and wealthy inland towns in the United States.—It may not be uninteresting to our readers to learn the state of the manufactures of cotton and woollen goods in Lowell at the present time.

The whole amount of capital at present invested, is $6,150,000. The number of large mills in actual operation is 19. These mills are each about 157 feet in length and 45 feet in breadth—of brick, 5 stories high, each story averaging from 10 to 13 feet high, thus giving opportunity for a free circulation of air. The aggregate number of spindles used is 84,000—looms 3,000. The whole number of operatives employed is about 5000, of which 1200 are males, 3800 are females. The quantity of raw cotton, used in these mills per annum, exceeds 8,000,000 lbs. or 20,000 bales. The number of yards of cotton goods of various qualities manufactured annually is about 27,000,000.—Were the different pieces united, they would reach to the distance of 15,300 miles! In this estimate is included about 2,000,000 yards of coarse mixed cotton and woollen negro clothing, in the manufacture of which about 80,000 pounds of *wool* are used per annum.

The quantity of *wool* manufactured annually into Cassimeres, is about 150,000 lbs. making about 150,000 yards.

The Lowell Carpet Manufactory is in itself a curiosity—68 looms are kept in operation by hand labour, viz: 50 for ingrained or Kidderminster carpeting, 10 for Brussels, and 8 for rugs of various kinds, 140,000 lbs. of wool in the course of a year, are manufactured into rich and beautiful carpets, the colors of which will vie with any imported.—The number of yards of carpeting made per annum, is upwards of 120,000, besides rug. The operatives at present employed in all the mills receive for their labor about $1,200,00 per annum.

The Lawrence Company has now but one mill in operation. One other is erected, and will be in operation in about three months. The foundations of two others are laid which will be ready to go into operation, one in 9 months, the other in 12.—These mills will contain about 1,500 additional spindles for cotton, and 550 looms, and will use 2,500,000 lbs. of raw cotton annually, furnishing employment for 700 operatives These three mills will probably be the means of adding at least 1500 to the population of Lowell.

The Middlesex Company as lately erected another mill for the manufacture of Cassimeres and Broadcloths, which is said to be one of the first manufacturing edifices in the United States. It is 158 feet in length, by 46, and 6 stories high. Nearly 1,000,000 bricks have been used in its construction. It will go into operation in about 2 months, and will contain 2,880 spindles, and 64 looms for Cassimeres, and 40 for Broadcloths. It will work about 300,000 lbs. of wool annually, and employ about 275 operatives.

The edifice in which all the machinery employed in the mills is manufactured, is termed the "Machine Shop," belonging to the Locks and Canal Company, and is probably the largest "shop" in the country, being built of brick, 4 stories high, 220 feet in length and 45 in width. About 200 machinists, some of them the most skilful and ingenious workmen in the United States, or in the world, are constantly employed. About 600 tons of cast and wrought iron, two thirds of which at least are of American production, are annually converted into machinery, besides a large quantity of imported steel.

It is computed that upwards of 5000 tons of anthracite coal, are annually consumed in the Lowell manufacturing establishments and machine shops, besides immense quantities of charcoal, and pine, and hard wood fuels.

Old Ironsides.—A history of this gallant ship is a *desideratum* at the present moment. We have not the materials ourselves for that purpose, but we can furnish a brief outline of her successful enterprizes during the last war. At the time of the declaration of war, she was lying in Chesapeake Bay, and soon after sailed for New York. Off that port she was chased three days by an English squadron of four frigates and a 64 gun ship, and escaped only by the skilful and accomplished seamanship of Captain Hull.

The wind during the whole time was very light, and the boats of the whole hostile squadron were towing the frigate *Shannon* towards her, but Capt. Hull kedged his ship forward faster than the enemy were able to advance by towing, and thus eluded their grasp. Before the war had ended, the *Constitution* had captured two frigates, a corvette and a sloop of war from the enemy, made upwards of 900 prisoners and destroyed property to the amount of a million and a half of dollars.

She arrived in Boston Harbor each time to announce the glorious result of her cruise, and each time was welcomed to her native place by huzzas and salutes.

In 1804, the *Constitution* was one of the squadron that made some most daring attacks on the batteries of the town of Tripoli, which mounted 115 pieces of heavy cannon. She repeatedly and for hours, engaged their forts within musket shot, and her bold movements and destructive fire essentially assisted in obtaining the release of 300 of our countrymen who were held in bondage by the Bashaw.

On the arrival of the *Constitution* here, after the destruction of the *Java*, Commodore Brainbridge landed at Long wharf from the frigate, amidst the acclamations of our citizens and the roaring of cannon. All the way from the end of the pier to the old Exchange Coffee House was decorated with flags. In State street, they were strung across from the opposite buildings. The tops of the houses were covered with spectators and an immense crowd filled the streets so as to render it difficult for the military escort to march. Captains Hull and Stewart were received also with equal demonstrations of gratitude and respect.

The manœuvre of kedging a ship at sea was an ingenious and novel experiment. It was first suggested by Commodore Morris, who was at the time the first Lieutenant of the ship. On the arrival of Captain Hull, he inserted a card on the Exchange Coffee House Books, requesting the citizens to transfer a great part of the credit ascribed to him, to Lt. Morris, and the other officers, for their efforts in enabling him to escape.

Three times 'Old Ironsides' eluded the enemy's grasp in a skillful and masterly manner. The first time as above mentioned—the second time from three heavy frigates, off the Cape de Verd Islands, after her capture of the Cyane and Levant, and the third time, from the English ships *Junon and Tenedos*, off Cape Ann, on her return from that cruise into port. Well may such a ship be a favorite.—*Boston Atlas.*

New Oven.—This oven is formed of three separate sheets of iron or tin, and is in the form of a segment of a cylinder; in making it, sheet metal of suitable dimensions is bent round so as to form about three fourths of a circle, the edges are then joined by a flat piece, which forms the bottom of the outer case. A second piece of sheet metal is then bent into the same form, but is to be the segment of a smaller circle than the first, so that, when slipped into it, there will be the space of an inch between them; this, when in its place, is to be riveted to the bottom of the outer case. A plate is to be put on at the back end, and a rim fixed, enclosing the space between the two at the front. The space may be filled with charcoal, or other bad conductor, or may be occupied by air only. Through both these vessels two holes for flues are to be made at the top, one near to each end, and these are to lead to one common pipe, furnished with a damper; another hole is to be made for the escape of steam. Heat is to be applied by a round stove, or furnace, under the middle of the oven, a hole being perforated through the bottom, sufficiently large in diameter to receive it; and a ring of cast or of wrought iron is riveted to the bottom, in order to give the requisite strength to this opening.

A third box, made in the form of the other two, constitutes the oven proper. This is made exactly in the form of those already described, and is to be slipped into its place within them, leaving a space between it and the second box, and also between its back end and the first, which space is for the passage of smoke and heated air from the fire, around the oven to the flues. The bottom of this is exposed to the action of fire in consequence of the perforations made through the outer box. When this last is secured in its place, a door is to be fitted to it in the usual way.

Cheering!—"*Blessed are those who find consolation!*" An exceedingly large amount of distress prevails in the British agricultural, as well as in the manufacturing districts. To relieve the fears of the landholders and cultivators, the house of lords has promptly refused to consider a motion to *modify the corn laws;* and, to encourage the manufacturing and working classes, the *prospect* of an open trade with India and *China* is held out; on the presumption that scientific power will *not* be used in the former, and that the latter may be persuaded to exchange her "*natural* productions" for "British productions of science and art." The latter is a very pretty scheme! And, *if* China will suffer the labor of *one* person in Britain to purchase the fruits of the labor of *twenty* persons in China—there is no doubt that Britain will wonderfully prosper. But there is an "if" in the way of this project, and we "guess" that it will not be easily removed! "Bell's Weekly Messenger,' however, administers "consolation" with more reason in the following paragraph:

"One thing is in operation, which, within a very short interval, will totally, we think, alter the present aspect of their affairs, and raise them to a degree of prosperity of which they have little notion. We speak of the mitigation and gradual removal of the *American tariff*, and the admission, nearly duty free, of *British manufactures into the ports of the United States.* We feel persuaded, that an immense market is here about to open to the merchant and manufacturer of England; and, therefore, as regards this class, we entertain very strong and confident hopes that their state of difficulty and distress will be but temporary."

There is one thing, nevertheless, which the "Messenger" ought to have thought of. How are the Americans to pay for British goods under the present British tariff? What have we *more* to export which Britain will receive? Is not the consumption of ALL our chief "*natural* productions," except cotton, virtually prohibited, or so severely taxed that they cannot be used freely? *If*, as Mr. *Jefferson* once said, it is the policy of America to have her "workshops in Europe,"—is it not the policy of England to have her *corn fields* and *pastures* in America?

On the subject of the new tariff the "doctors differ." The "Boston Gazette," a few days since, spoke of the late law as infusing fresh life into the manufacturing interests—but "Bell's Messenger" calculates on obtaining nearly the whole of the American market, because of that law!

The "Gazette" is mistaken, as we believe—because of the fact, perhaps, that *present* security to the manufacturers held out in the law, has given fresh life to *present manufacturing establishments;* but *we know that it has checked, and, in some instances forbidden, the erection of new ones—and we know also that certain great manufacturers are looking to a retirement from their present business,* and are *already* making some arrangements for that purpose. The "Messenger," however, is also mistaken. The market for English goods in the U. States, as *now* interfered with by our own productions, may not be essentially affected for *six years**—except in the increase of demand for goods with the increase of our population, and in the want of proportionally increased domestic manufacturing establishments—as just above suggested. And the reduced amount of protection afforded, may be made up to proprietors in the equally reduced amount of wages paid to our working people. England cannot go lower in wages—*but we may.* It is the latter, however, that we have most solemnly protested against. We never will place the labor of American citizens on a par with that of British paupers—if it can be avoided. It is the truth—that vast numbers of the English "operatives" are, in part, supported by their parishes—and hence, in many instances, the greater cheapness of English manufactures.

But there will be a re-action. The free laboring people of the United States WILL have a *mutually* "free trade," or a *mutually* restricted trade. ONE OR THE OTHER! We shall endeavor to be content with either—but one or the other we must ever insist upon.—*Niles.*

* It was this *period of time*, which, perhaps, more than any thing else, induced Mr. *Clay* to introduce the bill—pressed as he was by *other* considerations, to which it is not necessary now to allude. If, after six more years of experience, the right and duty of the government to protect the manufactures of the country, shall be questioned, and the administration remains adverse—the glorious times for England, anticipated by the "Messenger," may be enjoyed. "There is many a slip between the cup and lip"—and, perhaps, even the south may feel the necessity of that protection which is at present eschewed. Stranger things have happened!

Galvanism.—The most astonishing experiments on record, of Galvanism, are those made by Doctor Ure, of Glasgow, on the body of a murderer, after he had hung an hour at the gallows. In the first experiment with the galvanic fluid, every muscle of the body was agitated, with convulsive movements. In the second, one of the legs was thrown out with such violence as nearly to overthrow one of the assistants. In the next experiment, full laborious breathing was established—the chest alternately heaving and falling. In another experiment, the muscles of the face were thrown into fearful action. Rage, horror, despair, anguish, and ghastly smiles, united their hideous expression in the murderer's face, surpassing far the wildest expressions of a Fuseli or a Kean.—At this period, several of the spectators were forced to leave the room, from terror or sickness, and one gentleman fainted. In another experiment, the fingers moved rapidly, like those of a performer on the violin, and an assistant, who tried to close the hand, found it to open forcibly in spite of all his efforts. In the last trial, one of the conductors was applied to a slight incision in the tip of the fore finger, the fist being previously clenched, when this finger was instantly extended, and, from the convulsive movements of the arm, the murderer seemed to point to the different spectators, many of whom thought he

DEMOCRATIC ANTIMASONIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to public notice, by the Democratic Antimasonic Committee of Correspondence, for the County of Allegheny, Delegates from the several wards of the City of Pittsburgh, and from the several boroughs and townships of said county, assembled at the Court House, upon Wednesday, the 19th June.

The Convention was organized by the election of David Gilleland, Esq., of Wilkins township, Chairman, and James Logan, of Plumb township, and John Hays, of the City of Pittsburgh, Secretaries.

A list of the several wards, boroughs, and townships having been read by the Secretaries, the following gentlemen presented their credentials, and took their seats as delegates, viz:

City of Pittsburgh.

East Ward—John Patterson, John W. Young.
West Ward—John Caldwell, John M'Faden.
N. Ward—Benj. Darlington, John Hays.
S. Ward—Thomas Ligget, Alfred Sutton.
N. Liberties—Jos. Wainwright, D. P. Ingersoll.
Fountain Inn—Wm. Franklin, James Gillespy.
East Liberty—John Kennedy, Thos. Davidson.
Wilkins—David Gilleland, Esq., Jos. Reed.
Plum—James Logan, Esq., Joseph Hughey.
Versailles—Robert Hughey, Samuel Shaw.
Elizabeth—H. G. Pollock, Matthew Henderson.
Mifflin.—Samuel Cochran, Alfred Means.
St. Clair (M'Cully)—Wm. Wilson, J. M'Dowell.
Obey's district—J. F. Young, Samuel Vanhook.
Birmingham—James Caldwell, Joseph Long.
Robinson—John Young, Jr., David M'Kinney.
Fayette—Wm. Rodgers, Joseph Taylor.
Ohio—Patterson Mitchell, Col. Hugh Duff.
Ross—Benj. Dilworth, John Brown.
Allegheny Borough—Hez. Nixon, John M'Grew.
Pine—Samuel M'Elheny, James Hilands.
E. Deer—Robert Boyd, John Moore.
W. Deer—Samuel M'Allister, John M'Gill.
Indiana—James Benson, James Wilson.

The Chairman having stated the objects for which the Convention was called, it was, on motion of Mr. J. W. Young,—

Resolved, That this Convention do now proceed to the nomination of suitable candidates to be supported for office, by the Democratic Antimasonic party, at the ensuing fall election.

The Delegates thereupon proceeded to vote for candidates for the respective offices, and the votes having been counted by the Secretaries, the Chairman announced that the following gentlemen had received a majority of the whole number of votes, and were therefore the regularly nominated candidates, viz:

FOR ASSEMBLY.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN, of Pittsburgh.
ANDREW BAYNE, do.
JOHN SCOTT, of Ross Township.
SAMUEL RIDDLE, of Robinson Township.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

ROBERT CAROTHERS, of Plum.

FOR AUDITOR.

CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins.

The following resolutions having been presented to the Convention by Col. Logan and J. W. Young, and seconded by Mr. Patterson, were adopted by the Convention.

Resolved, That the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted by the Democratic Antimasonic State Convention of Young Men, which assembled at Harrisburgh, on the fourth day of March last, be adopted by the members of this Convention as a full and fair exposition of their sentiments.

Whereas the members of this Convention do most solemnly believe in the following propositions.

First. That the institution of freemasonry is, and has been, at all times, dangerous to civil government, inasmuch as it assumes the right of inflicting punishment upon its members, and exercises other powers of absolute sovereignty, wholly inconsistent with the laws and customs of civilized society.

Second. That the cruel and inhuman murder of William Morgan, a citizen of the State of New York and of these United States is to be attributed solely to the Masonic Institution, being executed in accordance with its principles and obligations, and not to the enthusiasm or fanaticism of a few misguided men, as has been alledged by the members of the order in extenuation of the crime.

Third. That the obligations imposed in each degree of masonry are incompatible with those duties which every citizen owes to his fellow men and to the government which protects him in the enjoyment of his civil rights.

Fourth. That these obligations have been held in many instances, by masons themselves, as *paramount* to all other obligations.

Fifth. That the rites, and ceremonies, and mysteries of masonry are immoral, blasphemous, and degrading to the dignity of human nature.

Sixth. That *it is* the duty of every good citizen to use all honorable means for the suppression of all conspiracies, and for the preservation of the laws in their supremacy.

Seventh. That from a complete examination of all the evidence on the subject it is manifest that the masonic fraternity is a conspiracy wielding wherever it exists the most alarming power and influence.

Eighth. That in a free government the only corrective of public evils, is the free exercise of public opinion, and as in our country the most efficient method of exhibiting that opinion, is thro' the instrumentality of the elective franchise, it is manifest that the right of suffrage should be employed for the demolition of Freemasonry as the greatest evil in the land.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That political antimasonry is necessary and essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and the peace and harmony of society.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every American citizen politically to oppose Freemasonry and all those who lend their aid and countenance to the further continuance of the order.

Resolved, That holding the foregoing sentiments, the members of this Convention earnestly recommend to their fellow citizens the *free use of the ballot box* as the only certain, safe, and effectual cure for the evils complained of.

Resolved, That the members of this Convention are political antimasons from a sense of duty; that, in being so, they are fully aware of the responsibilities which they must encounter:—but that determined to vindicate their rights as freemen, at every hazzard, they will constantly, and unwaveringly, and upon all occasions through good report and evil report, advocate the doctrines, and put in force the principles of political antimasonry.

Resolved, That, in the exercise of the elective franchise, under the constitution and laws of the land, there can be no "*proscription*," and that we regard the cry of proscription and persecution which has been raised against antimasonry, as a foul calumny, emanating from a polluted source, and one befitting only the vassals of the Lodge Room.

Resolved, That we recommend, to all those who coincide with us in sentiment, a cordial and liberal support of those editors of newspapers who have embarked their fortunes in our glorious cause.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the democratic antimasonic party throughout the Union, the nomination and support for office of no individual who is not an avowed political antimason.

Resolved, That as all the pretensions of Freemasonry to antiquity, and as a school of science and morality, have been shown to be entirely delusive, and without the least foundation in fact, and as the conviviality incident to the meetings of the lodges is a fruitful source of intemperance among the members, this convention do earnestly caution the young men of the country against all temptations to join the society.

Lastly, *Resolved*, That this convention earnestly recommend to such of their fellow citizens as may have unfortunately become masons, an immediate abandonment and renunciation of all allegiance to the masonic institution.

On motion, it was then

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of Correspondence for the ensuing year for the county of Allegheny, the duties of which shall be to transmit all necessary information to the several Township Committees, to call all meetings, and to transact such other business as they may think expedient to promote the cause of Antimasonry.

Whereupon the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a Committee of Correspondence for the county of Allegheny, for the ensuing year, viz:—

David McKee,	James Logan,
James Espy,	Alex. Ingram,
Benj. Darlington,	John Emrick,
Thomas Shaw,	Fauntley Muse, Jr.
Wm. Arthurs,	Jas. C. Gilleland,
Wm. Morrison,	John W. Young,
John Riddle,	Francis Kerns,
John Kennedy,	John McGill,
Hugh Duff,	J. K. Snodgrass,
Samuel Scott,	Samuel Cochran,
Wm. Guy,	Edward Moore,
Thomas Davison,	Henry G. Pollock,
James Hilands,	John Roup,
John McMasters,	Thomas Douglas,
Joseph Wilson,	Thomas Sample,
Joseph Long,	C. Darragh,
Thomas Liggett,	John Young.

Resolved, That said Committee are hereby authorized to draft an Address to the People, expressive of the views and sentiments of the antimasonic party, and to publish as many copies of the same as they may deem expedient.

The following resolutions were then offered to the Convention by Col. Logan, and adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of six members be appointed by the Chairman of this Convention, whose duty it shall be to address letters to such of their fellow citizens as they may think proper, residing in the city of Pittsburgh, or in the county of Allegheny, and who are known to be initiated Free Masons; asking for such information as the person addressed may deem it his duty to furnish, on the subject which now deeply interests a large portion of our fellow citizens; namely, the merits or demerits—the utility or inutility of the masonic institution; and also to ascertain how far the individuals addressed consider themselves benefitted, or by how much they believe themselves to be made wiser by becoming members of the institution; and such other topics as the committee may deem expedient.

Resolved, That the correspondence which the foregoing resolution contemplates, be published in all the Independent Presses in this county, for the purpose of having the principles and views of the Antimasonic party fairly understood and appreciated.

The following gentlemen were then appointed as the committee by the Chairman, viz:

Benj. Darlington,	Col. James Logan,
Hon. Harmar Denny,	Wm. Hays,
John M'Masters,	James Espy.

On motion of Mr. Young—

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and that the Editors of newspapers in this city be requested to publish the same.

On motion of Mr. Long—

Resolved, That this Convention do now adjourn,—and thereupon the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

DAVID GILLELAND, *Chr'm.*

JAMES LOGAN, JOHN HAYS, } *Secretaries.*

From the Pittsburgh Mercury.

The Grand Jury respectfully present—That, without doubt, for divers good and sufficient considerations, the Legislature of the Commonwealth, several years since, preferred a law, whereby it became the province of the Grand Jury, for the time being, to visit and examine the state of the Western Penitentiary, located in this county. In pursuance of said authority, the Grand Jurors have heretofore been in the practice of visiting the Penitentiary—and, in conformity with the custom of their predecessors, the jury now assembled were about to discharge what they conceived their duty, in reference to this institution, existing in the very heart of their own county, and in the proper management of which the people of Allegheny have a very important pecuniary, as well as moral, interest at stake. To our utter surprise and astonishment, we were thereupon informed, by the sheriff, that the law, authorizing the visits of the Grand Jury to the Penitentiary, had been repealed at the late session of the Legislature. The Grand Jury, therefore, complain, touching this proceeding, as an indignity offered to the character, intelligence, and integrity of the whole citizens of the county, inasmuch as no notice or intimation was vouchsafed to the citizens by the immediate representatives of the county, or others, that such a measure had been proposed—and take this occasion, as appurtenant to their duties, to express and present their entire and unqualified disapprobation of the repeal of said law, as calculated and tending to withhold from the people of this county necessary and correct knowledge and information of the discipline, condition, and treatment of convicts in said prison.

Alba Fisk, foreman,	James Blakely,
John Davis,	Samuel Scott,
Wm. Kearns,	D. M'Kee,
Joseph Mellor,	George Whiteside,
Joshua Logan,	James M'Masters,
Hamilton Arthur,	James Harper.

The numbers of the African Repository and Colonial Journal for May and June have been received together. They contain numerous interesting articles of intelligence, respecting the Colony and the Society. At the present time, its opponents seem very actively engaged, and corresponding efforts in its defence have become necessary. In this "journal," there are several controversial and explanatory essays, in vindication of the objects and proceedings of the Colonial Board, and the agency in Liberia, as well as in defence of the character and designs of the Society. The May number notices the reasons assigned by Mr. Tappan, of New York, formerly a liberal contributor to the funds of the Society, for withdrawing and opposing it. The "traffic in ardent spirits" was the original cause of Mr. Tappan's change. His letter, published in Boston, states that the first thing which shook his confidence was the allowance of the sale of spirits in the Colony, and the refusal of the Board at home to prohibit it, he being informed by "the agents" in Liberia, that spirits were "indispensable in the assortment of cargoes."—*Fourteen hundred* barrels were sold in a single year.

The Colonial Journal, on authority, we believe, denies positively that the Society have ever introduced or approved of the introduction of ardent spirits into Liberia, except in quantities sufficient for medical purposes. That spirits have been introduced by commercial traders they do not deny, but they doubt whether the agents of the Colonization Society could have been "the agents" referred to as the source of Mr. Tappan's information. On this point they wait for proofs.

The only mode in which the Board could destroy the *direct* trade is by prohibition. The propriety of this course, consistent with the state of the Colony, the facilities for smuggling, the consequent political demoralization of the colonists, and the re establishment of such inducements to a trade between the slaves and the natives, has been a question of expediency with the Board. They have for several years been trying the moral influences for preventing the use of spirits in the Colony, as *the Journal* shows by extracts and resolutions dated as early as 1830. They have discountenanced the traffic as much as possible, under these embarrassing considerations, and have the subject of total and corcive prohibition now under consideration,—pursuant to resolutions of inquiry adopted in the Spring. It will be a prominent subject of deliberation at the next meeting.—*Balt. Amer.*

National Convention.—The Albany Argus of Thursday says—We perceive that several of the opposition journals speak of a convention of delegates from the several states, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, as a matter which the friends of the Administration secretly design, but are not prepared openly to propose. This is either a misapprehension or a perversion. The friends of the Administration, so far as we know their wishes, avow their determination to unite the strength of the democracy thro' a national convention of delegates, and they do so openly and without disguise.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Globe is about to have a rival at the seat of government. Dr. Davis, of South Carolina, a "personal and political friend of Gen. Jackson," will commence a new paper, entitled the Examiner, on the 4th of July next. This is a new move on the political chess board, and doubtless has more meaning than meets the eye. Four thousand subscribers, it is said, have already been obtained.—*National Union.*

Large Family.—There are now living at Lyon's Farms, N. J. a father, mother and twenty one children, all enjoying good health.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1833.

History of the formation of the Constitution of the United States.—We publish, to day, an extract from Judge Story's Commentaries upon the Constitution, which gives, in a small compass, an account of the preliminary measures which led to the assembling the Convention which formed the Constitution, and also of the formation and adoption of that Constitution. Our readers will find the extract both interesting and instructive.

The whole work is one which every American citizen, who wishes to know the causes which led to the adoption of the Constitution, the principles upon which it was based, the reasons for its various provisions, and the powers conferred by it, should read.

Cholera.—In our last paper, we stated that no case of this disease had occurred in this city from Sunday evening till Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

On Thursday night, after we left our office, we heard of the following cases of Cholera, which had occurred during that day. Robert Bougher, near Grant street, in Third; John Stone, Third street, between Wood and Market, died in Hospital; Joseph Barnett, at his boarding house, in Wood street, and —— Leyburn, also dead.

On Saturday morning, the Hospital Physician reported three cases. Sarah Sparks, who had been some time in the Hospital, dead—case, Cholera. Nancy Conway, no Cholera—dismissed. Henry George Goff, admitted; symptoms suspicious—still living.

Dr. Speer, at the same time, reported one case of Cholera in Virgin alley, termination doubtful; and Mrs. Knox, an aged woman, died.

Yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, the Hospital Physician reported three cases of Cholera—Asa Waters, Martha Davis, and John Mowry. The two former were in the last stage of Cholera Asphyxia, and have since died. The last named is still living. At the same time, Dr. Speer reported Mrs. Irwin, the patient in Virgin alley, and Anthony Bolie, convalescent. Dr. Hughey reported John Wallace convalescent. Dr. M'Clintock reported Mrs. Borland and young Dougherty as recovering.

So that, from Thursday, at ten o'clock, until Monday, at ten o'clock, eight deaths by Cholera occurred. One of these, Sarah Sparks, had been confined for several days.

Several of these cases were marked by gross negligence and inattention to the premonitory state of the disease.

In this there is nothing to excite great alarm, but surely there is enough to render our citizens more careful than we notice many of them to be. Some persons are even disposed to make a boast of their indulgence of their appetite, without being aware that such indulgence, at this time, is not only improper, but discreditable. Surely it is discreditable to be unable, at such a time, to refrain from the indulgence of the grossest of all the appetites.

Western Penitentiary.—In the last Mercury, and Pennsylvania Advocate, we noticed an article, purporting to be the presentment of the Grand Jury, in relation to the late law of the Legislature repealing that clause of a previous law which permited Grand Juries to visit the Penitentiary. Upon this presentment, which our readers will find in another column of our paper, the Mercury founds a serious charge against our members who voted for the present law. We will, hereafter, show that this law is altogether proper and indispensably necessary. It would be absurd, and ridiculous to talk about *solitary* confinement, if the Grand Juries of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the Mayor's Court, consisting of from twelve to twenty three persons, are to be permitted, *eight* times each year, to go in a crowd to visit, and converse with the convicts. Our readers all know how these Grand Juries are selected, and from the manner of selection, it is manifest that there is nothing to prevent worthless men from getting on the Jury sometimes. If, however, the law is wrong, let us examine and see who are most to blame.

On the 1*st of January*, 1831, John Patterson, Warden of the Penitentiary, made a report to the Board of Inspectors upon the state of the Penitentiary. From this report we make the following extract.

"Before I conclude this communication, I will call your attention, gentlemen, to a provision in the law, which, in my opinion, should be repealed. The 3d section of the act of 23d April, 1829, entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled An act to reform the penal laws of this commonwealth," gives permission to the grand jurors of the city of Pittsburgh, and the county of Allegheny, to visit the prison, and to have access to the convicts. If all the members of the grand juries were men of sound discretion, and disposed to act correctly, no evil would be apprehended from a continuance of this privilege; but, unfortunately, this is not the case; although a majority of the jurors who have visited this prison have evinced a disposition to conform to the laws of the commonwealth and the rules of the prison, *yet there are some amongst them who have violated both the law and the rules of the prison, by furnishing prohibited articles to convicts*, and by being the means of communication between convicts and their friends out of the prison. One of the grand jurors, of the city of Pittsburgh, at the last Mayor's Court, was fined for giving tobacco to a convict, after having been particularly instructed by the warden, not to give any article whatever to a prisoner. Some of the jurors (perhaps inadvertently) have used very improper language in hearing of the convicts; and one of the jurors (an aged man) appeared, when visiting the prisoners, to be so much under the influence of spiritous liquor as to stagger and reel as he passed along through the prison, in view of the convicts. I have been told, by some of the convicts, who appear well disposed towards me, that from conversation which they have had amongst other convicts, there was no doubt but that means of escapes would be furnished by jurors, if this practice was continued; and, from my own observations, I have reason to fear that serious evils will result from the jurors having access to the convicts.—Those acquainted with the construction of this prison, will readily see how difficult it would be for three persons (the warden and two overseers) to watch 20 jurors, and prevent them from furnishing prisoners with such articles as they pleased, if they were disposed so to do. I cannot discover any possible good which can result from the grand jury visiting and having access to the convicts; they have no opportunity of correcting any abuse that might exist in the prison, or of giving to the public any useful information. No good can be done by continuing this privilege to the grand jury, but much evil may result from it. I would therefore recommend a repeal of that part of the above mentioned act which authorizes it. Something efficient should be done to remedy the evils complained of. I therefore confidently hope, that the legislature will authorize and provide such means as are requisite for making this institution effectual in the punishment and reformation of offenders.'

JOHN PATTERSON,
Warden of the Western Penitentiary,
Jan. 1, 1831."

This report was immediately laid before the Board of Inspectors, of which *William Robinson Jr.* was a prominent member, and Secretary pro tem.—In February following, the Board of Inspectors made their annual report to the Legislature, which, on the 19th of February, 1831, was read in the House of Representatives of the state. This Report is signed by John McDonald, John Irwin, and *William Robinson, Jr.* The following is an extract.

"In order that the legislature might be placed in possession of all the information within our reach, on this interesting subject, the board required of the warden of the penitentiary to make a detailed report, on the adaptation of this prison to the existing laws for the punishment of offenders, as well as to afford us any suggestions which might occur to him for its improvement. The intimate connection of this officer with the establishment, his means of forming correct opinions on these matters, and the confidence which the board of inspectors have in his integrity and capacity, seemed to authorize in us a confidence in his conclusions. His report to the board, (marked A.,) which is herewith transmitted, we beg leave to communicate for the information of the legislature."

Now, how stands this matter? In 1830, the Board of Inspectors called on Mr. Patterson for such suggestions as occurred to him. In compliance with this request he makes a very able report, recommending, among other things, the passage of the law of which twelve of the late Grand Jury complain. The Board of Inspectors, in their annual report, declare that their *confidence in his integrity and capacity, seemed to authorize a confidence in his conclusions*, and then communicated *his report for the information of the Legislature.*

Nothing was done at that Session of the Legislature. The documents were published, and circulated through the country in pamphlets—they were published in the Journals, and sent to all parts of the state. Not one word of complaint is heard against the recommendation of Mr. Patterson, and of the Board of Inspectors, (because, by adopting the report of Mr. Patterson, they make it their own) and our members, believing it to be right, voted for it at the last session.

Now, we ask the editor of the Mercury with what shadow of consistency can he so zealously advocate the election of *Wm. Robinson, Jr.*, who aided in bringing this subject before the legislature, and recommended the passage of this very law, and yet denounce the members who complied with this recommendation?—We find no fault with the Inspectors for recommending the passage of this law, because we believe that it was all right; but we cannot stand by and see other persons denounced for complying with this recommendation, which was circulated through the whole state, and its propriety and necessity never questioned.

The editor of the Mercury is greatly distressed about the situation of the convicts, he evinces great *feeling and sympathy* for the *mail robbers, horse thieves, &c.*, confined in the Penitentiary, but discovers no regard for the feelings and reputation of Mr. Patterson, an honest man. To relieve his great anxiety about these subjects of his *deep solicitude*, we will remind him that five inspectors are biennially appointed by the Supreme Court of the State, whose duty it is to visit the Penitentiary at least twice in each week, to see that the duties of the officers are properly performed, and to prevent oppression of the convicts, and for this they are exempted from militia duty, and from serving upon juries and arbitrations. Besides these Inspectors, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Judges and Associate Judges of all the courts in the State, the Attorney General, and his long list of Deputies, the Mayors and Recorders of the cities of Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Pittsburgh, and the Commissioners and Sheriffs of every county in the State, are entitled to admission at any time.

Mr. Patterson has been unjustly and malignantly assailed by the editor of the Mercury, and in justice to him, we publish the following extracts from the Report of the Committee of the Senate, which visited the Penitentiary, last winter.

"One of the unfortunate inmates of that prison, who has had the advantage of early education, possesses talents, and who has been and may yet become a useful member of society, declared to several of the members of the committee, "there was really no punishment in being there, other than that which arose from the mere idea of being deprived of personal liberty; that that soon wore off, and *many of them were about as well satisfied in, as out.*" Without this information, we should have come pretty much to the same conclusion, from the fact that many have been sent there for the second offence."

"The present warden of the penitentiary is a *gentleman admirably well adapted to the office for which he has been chosen;* his duties are probably more arduous and require closer application, than those of any other individual holding a similar office in the United States; he is, however, *equal to, them all;* he possesses great decision of character combined with correct business habits; his discrimination enables him to exercise a sound discretion in knowing when severity is required, and when indulgence may with propriety be granted. Upon the whole, all agree *that he is a most valuable and faithful public officer.*"

The Prospect.—In the *Pennsylvania Advocate*, of Saturday last, we find the following editorial article. Ever since Mr. Clay offered his new tariff bill, we have felt confident that "*he would again be a candidate, with the expectation of receiving the vote of the South*," and we are not surprised to find that the editor of the Advocate has also become "*strengthened in this belief.*"

As soon as *we* became "*strengthened in this belief*, we determined to give our feeble aid to some other candidate than Mr. Clay, and we expect to find the editor of the Advocate following our example.—Certainly, when "*the slave states are arrayed against the non slave holding states*," an editor, residing in the land of Penn, cannot consistently array himself in favor of "the slave states against the non slave holding states."—Much as we might deprecate any such contest, yet, if it does take place, *in spite of the efforts of good men to prevent it*, we hope to find the citizens of Pennsylvania moving together, in one united, harmonious band.

"*Presidential Election.*—The indications are becoming plainer and plainer, that, in the next contest for the presidency, *the slave states will be arrayed against the non slave holding states.* The slave holding states would gladly take up Mr. Calhoun as their candidate, did they see any chance of success. The whole vote of the slave holding states numbers only 123; that of the non slave holding states 168. The policy of the south will, therefore, lead to the nomination, on their part, of some northern or western man, whom they may conceive to be in their interest. Ohio and Indiana, for instance, or Massachusetts and Connecticut, united with the south, would make a majority. *Some persons have considered it probable that Mr. Clay would again be a candidate, with the expectation of receiving the vote of the south, and we are strengthened in this belief, by the general tenor of the publications in the United States Telegraph, more particularly by that which is annexed. The Telegraph is known to be the leading southern journal, and, of course, speaks the sentiments of the great mass of the southern people.* We copy the following from that paper, more with the view of showing to our readers what is going on, than for any other purpose."

COMMUNICATED.

☞ Mr. Alexander Campbell, of Brooke co., Va., will deliver a discourse on the Fourth of July next, at Elliott's Mill, on Saw Mill Run, near the Salt Works, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

For the Gazette.

MR. CRAIG—Last week, I had the curiosity to attend the public examination of a number of the pupils in the Western University of Pennsylvania, and I know not when I was better entertained. The several classes in the Grammar School department, acquitted themselves in such a manner, as clearly evidenced the superiority of the plan of their education, above what I have witnessed in Seminaries of learning. Their pronunciation, attention to quantity—a thing too generally neglected, and acquaintance with the rules of grammar, did honor to themselves and to their teacher. I was indeed surprised with what facility and accuracy, very young boys read and translated Greek from various authors.

But I was particularly delighted with the examination and acquirements of four young gentlemen, who passed the ordeal for a degree in the arts. I have witnessed examinations of this kind, which were little more than a form—a mere routine of questions already committed to memory. But this was no superficial examination. Numbers of passages in the Latin and Greek authors, both in prose and poetry, were presented to them, which they promptly translated with ease and elegance. In parsing these languages they showed a critical acquaintance with the rules, and their proper application.—In Mathematics they were minutely examined—on Geometry, Logarithms, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and Algebra. Plane Trigonometry was applied, with great facility, to heights and distances, and Spherical Trigonometry to Astronomical problems. Natural Philosophy, especially Astronomy, Logic, and Moral Philosophy, formed a considerable part of the examinations. In all these, the candidates acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the auditors.

Several scientific gentlemen attended to the examinations; but, to my great surprize, and disappointment, very few of the board of Trustees were present. Only four attended during a part of the first day's examination, and on the second day, while the Arts and Sciences were under review, in which it might have been expected, the Trustees would have taken some interest, *not one* of them made his appearance. Surely an institution managed by such Trustees must labor under great disadvantages. And, indeed, to me it was astonishing, that even the superior talents, and indefatigable industry of the teacher, had been able to effect so much, under such chilling indifference of the guardians of the Institution.

A VISITER.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the National Gazette, June 26.

We have not yet received the Paris papers due to us by the Packet Ship Henry IV, which left Havre on the evening of the 17th of May. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce observes—

"The most important intelligence is the *breaking off of the negotiation between Ibrahim Pacha and the Porte*, and the preparation on both sides to resume hostilities. Considerable bodies of Russian troops are flocking towards Constantinople, to join their comrades already there. If hostilities are actually resumed, and Russia takes an active part in the affair, it is impossible to say what consequences may eventually be realized."

There is no official or absolute evidence, however, of the rupture of the negotiations. We copy what is furnished.

PARIS, May 16.—The Quotidienne of this morning, contains a copy of a legal act or information, signed by M. Battier, Advocate of the Royal Court of Paris, and other functionaries, denouncing, upon a legal presumption, the declaration of marriage by the Duchess of Berry, her pregnancy, and delivery, to be false and supposititious.

The Constitutionel says:—"The frigate Agate has sailed from Brest, and it is said with sealed orders. That she is gone to the Bordeaux river is certain, and therefore it may be presumed that she is destined to convey the Countess Lucchesi Palli from Blaye to Sicily, as soon as she has recovered. It has been said that the mother of Anna Maria Rosalia had expressed a wish to be taken to America, because she dares not go to the Bourbons at Prague, and is afraid that the Court of Naples will not receive her without repugnance. This intelligence, however, we conceive to be ill founded, for Madame Lucchesi Palli probably never entertained a hope that the French Government would restore her to liberty; and, if they inform her that she is free to quit Blaye, it is most likely that she will desire to be taken to the nearest point upon the shores of Italy."

Galignani's Messenger says that Count Hector de Lucchesi Palli, to whom she declared she had been married, is the second son of the Viceroy of Sicily Prince de Campo Franco, he is now envoy from Naples at the Hague, where, however, his absence is said not to have been remarked for *more than a year.*—The Gazette de France has the following, on the same subject:—"Count Hector de Lucchesi Palli was among the persons who accompanied their Sicilian Majesties to Paris in 1829.—When proceeding from Naples to the Hague, he stopped at Massa, where the Duchess of Berry was then residing. The Duchess intrusted him with several confidential missions. The Count de Lucchesi is about 28 years of age, a spirited and well informed man, much attached to the royal house of Naples, to which all his family gave the most striking proofs of fidelity during the usurpation of Joseph Bonaparte and Murat. He is the nephew of Count Alexandre Lucchesi Palli, formerly Ambassador from Naples at Madrid, and brother to the Duchess of Monteleone, the consort of the most distinguished noble in the two Sicilies. The Prince de Campo Franco, father of Count Hector, and of the Duchess of Manteleone, is Grand Chancellor of the Kingdom of Sicily, and prime Minister of the Viceroyalty at Palermo.—The family of Lucchesi is one of the most ancient and illustrious in Italy, and is said to have derived its origin from the ancient Sovereign Dukes of Benevento."

The Gazette de France, of 17th May, says, "We have this moment received from Bordeaux a letter of the 12th, from a person in whom we have full confidence, stating that the Government had formally assured Madame that she should speedily be set at liberty. This promise had already produced a striking improvement of her health."

The Journal des Debats, of 16th, says, "It is confidently stated that the Duchess of Berri will be sent to Palermo as soon as her condition will allow of it."

A table of the births and deaths in the twelve Arondissments of Paris, during the year 1832, which has lately been published, presents the following results:—In the course of the year, there were 45,675 deaths, and 26,346 births; namely, 28,568 deaths, and 21,322 births, in private houses; and 17,010 deaths, and 4,992 births, in the hospitals. Thus one fifth of the population are born in the hospitals. Among the births in private houses there were 16,553 of legitimate children, and 4,769 of illegitimate. In the hospitals only 499 were legitimate, and 4,498 illegitimate. Thus of the total births, above one third were illegitimate children. The deaths exceed the births by 19,371. but by subtracting about 16,000 occasioned by the cholera, there remains nearly 25,000 deaths, which number corresponds with that of former years.

PORTUGAL.

Letters from Lisbon state that the Miguelite army is constantly diminishing, in consequence of desertions, and that the squadron destined for Oporto is detained in the Lisbon roads, being unable to leave for want of sailors.

HOLLAND.

The negotiations continued, but M. Cedel showed no disposition to effect a settlement. The Duke of Orleans is said to have become convinced at London that the Dutch had no disposition to comply with the wishes of Belgium in this respect. He was to return to Paris on the 23d or 24th of May. Lord Durham was at Ostend, to hold a conference with Leopold. Nothing new in Belgium.

SWITZERLAND.

Austria has placed troops on the Tyrol to watch the Swiss.

The Angsburgh Gazette of the 12th of May, gives the following, of that date, as received by express from Constantinople:—

"The negotiations with Ibrahim Pacha are broken off, and preparations are making here to resume hostilities. Ibrahim Pacha has received orders from his father not to renounce Adana, and he refuses to evacuate Natolia, until the Sultan shall have made this concession. But the latter refuses to comply with the demand of the Egyptians, and has declared, that having given sufficient proofs of his forbearance, he retracts all his former concessions. Thus the Sultan regards as null and void the proposals made to effect an arrangement, after the arrival of the auxiliary army from Russia. He wholly relies on this power, contrary to the expectations of Admiral Roussin. It was supposed by many that the Porte only negotiated to gain time; this opinion, however, appears not to have been entertained at head quarters at at Koniah, or by the French Embassy.

"It will now be a cause of regret to the Egyptians that the real intentions of the Porte were not ascertained sooner; for Ibrahim Pacha will scarcely venture to attack the Russian camp, and in case of a further loss of time, he will find it difficult to maintain his ground. The main army of the Russians will reach Constantinople about May 15th, and will, it is said, immediately commence offensive operations. The most intimate friendship now prevails between the Russian and Turkish authorities, and the Sultan is most attentive in supplying the Russian troops with every thing necessary. There are now 14,700 Russians in the camp at Scutari, and to morrow they will be joined by 400 Turkish artillerymen. Russian officers have been sent to the Dardanelles to put the castles into a state of defence. Thus war appears to begin again with new vigor. The capital enjoys perfect tranquillity, to which the presence of the Russians no doubt contributes greatly."

Improvement on the Potato.—The discovery of a new plant, introduced into England from Chili, resembling the potato, was announced some time since. We find in the late English papers the following particulars respecting this discovery:—

The *Oxelia Crenata* has lately been introduced into this country from South America, and is likely to be extensively cultivated as decidedly preferable to the common potato. A root was brought over, in 1830, by Mr. David Douglas, and planted by Mr. Lambert; and a few small tubers were exhibited to the Linnæan Society. One of these were planted by Mrs. Hurst, in the garden of Great Roper's Hill near Brentwood, and has succeeded remarkably well. It was first put into a small pot, in the end of April, and in the month of May, the pot was placed in the flower garden, and broken and the parts removed. This precaution appears to have been unnecessary, for it stood the frost remarkably well, and on the 5th of this month, when it was dug up, the leaves were green. The root planted was about half an ounce in weight, and the roots produced were about ninety in number, and in a space not exceeding nine inches in diameter, and six feet deep.—The aggregate weight was upwards of 4 pounds. A few of the roots were boiled, and, when eaten, were found to resemble the potato, but were unanimously admitted by all the party to have a more agreeable flavor.—Such a result is very promising, and when we consider that the common potato (*Solanum Tuberosum*) was, for a hundred years, confined to gardens, and that its roots were for a long time not larger than beans, and were watery, we may reasonably expect that cultivation may do much to enlarge the size of the roots of the Oxalis, and perhaps improve the flavor beyond what it is at present. It has a fine yellow flower, and is ornamental to the garden. The time of flowering is August. The stems were numerous, large, and diffuse; the flowers slightly notched; hence the epithet *crenata*. At present, the tubers somewhat resemble small kidney potatoes, inclining, however, to grow in an aggregate form.

The Washington Globe, of yesterday, says:

"The signal honor, with which Mr. Webster has been received in different sections of the country, evinces the new feeling which has arisen in his favor, in consequence of the stand he took last winter in support of the principles of the Union."

In no section of the country was it forgotten that Mr. Webster first took the same stand in the memorable debate, on Foot's Resolutions. He then exploded the doctrines of nullification, and vindicated the principles of the Union. The feeling, therefore, in his favor, cannot be *new;* but, on that subject, it may well be so in favor of the President and his party, who, last winter, first came to the support of those principles. They took sides originally against Mr. Webster.—*Nat. Gaz., June 26.*

From the Boston Courier.

Extract from the Prices Current at Boston, for the week ending June 22, 1833.

WOOL.—There has been but little done in this article during the week. The sales have been confined to a few lots of domestic fleece and pulled, without any change on prices, from the range of quotations.

We learn that wool is held so high by the growers in some of the principal wool districts, that both dealers and manufacturers have stopped purchasing—the state of the market being such as not to warrant their paying the prices demanded.

Prime Saxony Fleeces, lb.			— 65 a — 70
American full blood, washed			— 55 a — 60
do.	3-4	do.	— 48 a — 52
do.	1-2	do.	— 40 a — 45
1-4 and common			— 35 a — 40
Superfine Northern, pulled lambs'			— 55 a — 60
No. 1	do.	do.	— 45 a — 50
2	do.	do.	— 37 a — 40
3	do.	do.	— 30 a — 33

Southern pulled Wools sell for about 5c per lb. less than the Northern.

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.
New Series—Vol. XI, No. 4.—April, 1833.
CONTENTS.

OXY Hydrogen Jet of Professor Hare, claimed by Professor Daniell; Preventing Sparks from Locomotive Engine Flues.

Franklin Institute.—Monthly Conversation Meeting.

American Patents.—List of Patents for October, 1832, with remarks by the Editor.

Specifications.—For Hulling Clover, &c, Faber's; for manufacturing Axes, Collins'; for an improved Plough, Davis's.

Translations.—List of French Patents; Lafonde on the Art of Glass Blowing; Stopcock of Glass Plates; Ivory preserved from becoming yellow.

Selections.—Aiken on Pottery; Diving Operations of Mr. Deane; Booth on Wethersdett's Sheathing for Ships; Comet Steam Engine; Advantages of Railroads; Brown's Gas Vacuum Engine; Iron and Steel, improved when buried in the earth; Hancock's Steam Coach at Brighton; Accident from Hancock's Steam Carriage; Kyan's remedy for the Dry Rot; Improved Leading Blocks; Consumption of Silk; Domestic Yeast; Caoutchouc; Hot Air Blast.

Popular Science.—Deceptions by the Concave Mirror, from Brewster's Natural Magic; Magic Lantern, from do.; Tambouring, from do.; Art of Breathing Flame, from do.

Meteorological Observations for February—with a Copperplate.

☞ Subscriptions received by

D. M. HOGAN,
July 2, 1833. 73 Wood street.

20 BOXES Y. H. TEA;
20 do. LEMONS;
Just received and for sale by
JAME
Corner of Market and
July 2, 1833.

A CARD.

DOCTOR GEO. W. GAR

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

AGREEABLY to the last will of A. Stewart, Esq., will be sold, for Cash, or on a short credit, 115 or 120 acres of land, lying on the Ohio river, 4 miles below Pittsburgh, 30 or 40 acres first rate bottom land, the upland being good, and well timbered. A farther description is deemed unnecessary, as any disposed to purchase will view the premises before they make an offer. Mr. Jones, who now occupies the Farm, will show it to those who may wish to view it. A good title will be made to the purchaser, and possession given at sale, reserving to the tenant what he occupies to the first of April, 1834.

☞ On application to either of thesubscribers, the terms of sale may be known.

DAVID CALHOON, } *Ex'rs.*
JAMES PATTERSON, }

Mifflin township, June 4, 1833—tf

SMITH & MELLOR,

TEACHERS OF MUSIC on the Piano Forte, Organ, Guitar, Singing, Flute, Violin, and Violincello. Pupils on the Piano Forte, Organ, Guitar, and Singing, will be instructed at their dwellings, or at the Music Room of the subscribers. For terms, &c., apply at their Music Store, No. 9 Fifth street, between Wood and Market. SMITH & MELLOR.

June 21, 1833—tf

14 HHDS. N. ORLEANS SUGAR—received per Steam Boat Envoy, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN, Corner of Market and Water stree's.

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1833.—tf

MANN'S AXES.

50 DOZEN MANN'S AXES—first quality. Just received and for sale by JOHN D. DAVIS & CO.,

June 14. *No. 38, Water street.*

THE WESTERN FEMALE
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

UNDER the superintendence of WILLIAM B. LACEY, D. D., is now open, and will be prepared for the reception of pupils at any time, except in the month of August.

The design of the Institute is to impart an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of Female Education; and, having engaged teachers of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the Principal hopes to fulfil the design.

Mrs. *Fleming* and Miss *Smith* will teach the elementary branches; Dr. *Aikin* will instruct in Geometry, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, and Geology. Dr. *Lacey* will hear classes in Rhetoric, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, History, Elocution, and Criticism. Mrs. *Lacey*, Mr. *Duponchel*, and Mrs. *Fleming*, will teach the French and Italian Languages. Mr. *Rupp*, assisted by Mrs. Lacey, will give lessons in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Mr. *Duponchel*, Mrs. *Lacey*, and Miss *Smith*, will instruct in Drawing and Painting, in all their varieties.

☞ The expense of Board and Tuition will vary, according to the branches taught, from 120 to 200 dollars per annum.

☞ Bills, in all cases, payable one quarter in advance.

Lectures will be given, weekly, on Etiquette and Female Manners, and the pupils exercised, daily, in Calesthenics, and the forms and elegancies of polished life. The scholars will have access to an extensive Library of English, French, and Italian Literature, with every possible facility to the improvement of their *taste* and *manners*.

Each Pupil is required to bring a Bible, Bed, and Bedding, Towels, Napkins, Table Spoon, Tea Spoon, Knife and Fork.

The summer term will commence on the 13th May, inst., and all who wish to enter in that period, are requested to do so at the *beginning*.

Dr. Lacey contemplates establishing, in the vicinity of his residence, a school for boys; and those who wish to procure places in it for their sons, will please apply immediately.

☞ The Christian Herald, Democrat, and Statesman, will insert the above 3 times.

May 3, 1833.—tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Complete Periodical Library.

FORTY Eight Pages Weekly—nearly 2,500 pages a year, for five dollars, furnishing, annually, select reading equal to fifty volumes of common size.

The Library will contain nearly all the new works of merit as they appear—Voyages and Travels, History, Biography, Select Memoirs, the most approved European Annuals, Adventures, Tales of unexceptionable character, &c. &c.

The 'Complete Periodical Library,' will be found indispensable to all lovers of good reading, in town or country. Every number will contain 48 pages, in a size expressly adapted for binding, when the book is completed; printed with type so large as not to fatigue the weakest eye. Its immense size will enable the editor to crowd any common sized book into two numbers; frequently into one. New works will be despatched as they arrive from Europe, and sent off fresh to its patrons. The subscriber in Missouri will be brought to the very fountain of literature. Works printed in this library will be furnished to him, when, without it he would be wholly unable to procure them. A book that will cost us six dollars to import, can be reprinted and distributed to subscribers, owing to our peculiar facilities, for about twenty or thirty cents, with the important addition of its being fresh and new.

We shall give near 2500 pages, annually, equal to FIFTY common sized books. Every work published in the Library will be COMPLETE IN ITSELF. A title page will be given with each volume, so that the subscriber, if he pleases, may sell, or give it away, without injury to any of the others; or it may be bound up at the pleasure of the subscriber.

This work presents an extraordinary feature, unknown to any other periodical in the country. The subscription price may be considered a mere loan for a year, as the work, at the year's end, will sell for cost, and in many parts of the United States it will bring double the original cost to the subscriber.

The works published in "The Complete Periodical Library" will be of the highest character, both as regards the author and his subject. New works, of approved merit, will be sent out to the Editor by every arrival from Europe, giving him an unlimited field to select from, while care will be taken to make his publication equal to any thing of the kind in America.

The first number will be issued on the 8th of May next, and regularly every Wednesday thereafter, secured in handsome printed covers, and on fine white paper, at $5 per annum, payable in advance. Clubs remitting $20 will be supplied with five copies for that sum; agents at the same rate.

Address T. K. GREENBANK,
No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

☞ Subscriptions received at this office.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having hydrants, or in any way using the water from the City Water Works, that the annual assessment of water rents, ordered by the City Ordinance of the 28th January, 1833, has been submitted to and approved by the Water Committee, and that the Water Committee have ordered the payment of all water rents to be made on or before the 10th day of June, 1833. By order of the Water Committee.

M. RAHM,
Assessor and Collector.

N. B. Appeals from assessment of water tax must be made to the Water Committee, on or before 31st May, 1833.

May 21, 1833.

FOR SALE,

20 SHARES City Sixes, redeemable in July, 1835. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

May 24, 1833.

Commission and Forwarding Business,
AND GENERAL AGENCY.

THE Subscribers have entered into partnership for the transaction of the above business, at Louisville, in Kentucky.

WILLIAM SRODES,
LEANDER CLARKE,

June 18, 1833—3m

GERMAN PIANOS.

JUST received three Elegant Piano Fortes, direct from Leipzig, Germany, with 6 octaves of Keys. These Pianos are manufactured expressly for the American climate, and can be warranted to stand in tune. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine them before they purchase elsewhere. Prices, $300, $290, and $210.

For sale at SMITH & MELLOR'S
Music Store, No. 9 Fifth street.

June 4—4w

National Portrait Gallery.

THE National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans—conducted by James B. Longacre, Philadelphia, and James Herring, New York—under the superintendenceof the American Academy of the Fine Arts. The Number sent as a specimen, contains the Portraits of Israel Putnam, Andrew Jackson, and Miss Sedgewick—price 50 cents per number, or $6 per year. Those wishing to subscribe for the above work, will please call at the Bookstore of

JOHN I. KAY & Co.
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. May 31, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

Dec. 25.—tf.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE
IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK,

March 22. No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door check of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER.
No. 130 Wood street.

Jan. 22, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,

January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

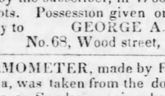
GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D,

WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with ageneral assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞ The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.

Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

NEW COACH



MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style*. Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.

JOHN HISE.
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.

November 23.—tf

New Hardware Store,
NO 66, WOOD STREET
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers. W. M'KNIGHT.
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

40 BBLS. best Tanners' Oil;
As also, a sample of Roebling's Manufactured Pittsburgh Glue—warranted in quality equal to any in the market, and will be put up to order.

IN STORE,
20 bbls. Bank Oil;
20 do Shore Oil—

Direct from Boston, and for sale, on very fair terms, by H. F. SCHWEPPE.

May 3, 1833—2mo

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Hold-hip, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country, on the most liberal terms. S. J. SYLVESTER.

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

April 2, 1833.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected.
Interest allowed on Special Deposits.
Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appea to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.

February 1.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831.—tf

E. HALE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. wher he will be happy to wait upon those who may re quire his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE. } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradully increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in a cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.

Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

may 14, 1830.—tf.

GREAT BARGAINS!

WILL be sold, at public auction, in the borough of Erie, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st Monday in August next,

2,000 *Acres of Land,*

In 50 acre tracts, about one mile from said borough, adjoining Lake Erie, and on two public roads. The land is of a good quality, well watered and timbered.

Those wanting good lands and well situated, had better attend, as this is the last public land for sale in this part of the state. The Pennsylvania Canal will pass through this tract, when made.

Terms of payment—one half of the purchase money down at the time of sale; one fourth in six, and one fourth in nine months, with interest.

RUFUS S. REED,
President of the present Town Council.

Erie, Pa., April 20, 1833. [May 7.—tf

MRS. BARLOW would be willing to receive into her family, three young Ladies, for Board and Tuition, in French, Italian, Music, for the Piano and Guitar, Drawing, English Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, and Writing. For the latter branches, Mrs. B. will have the assistance of a competent English teacher.

Terms, $200 per annum, to be paid quarterly in advance.

Mignonnette, Bank of the Ohio, May 21.

J. B. VASHON

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his

Shaving, Hair Dressing,

AND FANCY ESTABLISHMENT,

To No. 59 Third street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he is prepared and may be constantly found ready to attend to all those who may favor him with their custom. Every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to all those who may patronize him, and hopes that the disposition to please, heretofore evinced, will secure him that liberal encouragement received during the last four years, and for which he tenders his grateful acknowledgments.

☞ He has just received a very choice lot of FANCY GOODS, *Perfumery, Cosmetics*, &c. &c. comprizing every article in his line of business, which may be had low.

May 10, 1833—2m

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of JAMES B. IRWIN.

December 28—tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.

Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally. THOMAS MILLER.

Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.

Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

A Second Hand Piano Forte
FOR SALE LOW.

APPLY to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette. April 26, 1833—tf

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞ Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Ex'r's.*
JOHN SNYDER, }

Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the coativeness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

BRITISH LUSTRE,
For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
March 22.—tf No. 42 Market street.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to—*
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*

July 10, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROBT. M'FARLAND.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs